MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

30 JUNE 1981

Iran

Tehran radio listed 69 persons killed in the 28 June bomb explosion at the Islamic Republican Party (IRP) headquarters. Apart from Ayatollah Mohammad Beheshti, the death toll included 4 Cabinet ministers, 8 junior ministers and over 20 Majlis deputies. At a press conference, Minister of State for Executive Affairs Behzad Nabavi contradicted earlier reports that the bomb had exploded inside the lecture hall, saying it had been planted outside the party headquarters in an adjacent school, Tehran Radio reported. He said any small group would have been capable of the deed. AFP reported that an anonymous telephone caller told news agencies in Ankara that the Party of National Equality was responsible for the bomb attack on the IRP headquarters as well as last Friday's attack on Tehran Friday Imam 'Ali Khamene'i. AFP said the group was formed last year under the leadership of an unknown general, Mukhtar Karabagh, and claims to represent Iranians of Turkish origin.

Tehran radio reported that a number of high officials, among them Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i and Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani met with Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni the morning after the bombing. Raja'i said after the meeting that Khomeyni had ordered that vacant Cabinet posts should be filled even if on a short-term basis. In a subsequent announcement, broadcast by the radio, Raja'i assigned five deputy ministers and under secretaries to temporarily head their ministries and departments. In another report, the radio revealed that after discussions with the judiciary, Khomeyni appointed Ayatollah 'Abdolkarim Musavi Ardabili as president of the Supreme Court, Beheshti's former position. Mehdi Rabbani-Amlashi replaces Ardabili as proscecutor general. Citing JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI, AFP reported on 30 June that a special meeting of IRP members has elected Education Minister Mohammad Javad Bahonar to succeed Beheshti as secretary general of the party. AFP also reported that more than 100,000 people gathered on 30 June around the Majlis building to participate in the funeral services for those killed in the bombing. According to Tehran radio, Evin Prison Governor Mohammad Kacu'i will also be buried along with the other bomb victims. While the radio said Kacu'i was killed in the 28 June IRP headquarters bombing, AFP quoted a prison spokesman as saying that the governor was shot dead at midday on 29 June.

In a speech to reconstruction crusade members in Tehran, a recording of which was carried by the radio, Ayatollah Khomeyni accused the perpetrators of the recent wave of bombings of having connections with the United States and the Soviet Union. Describing the leaders of such groups as "wild animals" who remain in hiding while using deceived youths as their puppets to carry out acts of sabotage, Khomeyni mocked the opposition groups for demanding open discussions on the radio and television and then running away when an open debate is organized. Khomeyni also called on every household to be alert and report suspicious movements. He warned the opposition that killing a member of Iran's dear friends will not make the nation retreat but will make it close ranks. He also warned security forces against excesses, saying they should avoid mistreating their prisoners.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Baghdad radio reported that Iraqi forces foiled an attack by Iranian helicopters on the outskirts of Abadan. An Iranian Armed Forces communique, carried by Tehran radio, admitted that Abadan city had recently come under Iraqi long-range heavy-weapons fire. An Iraqi Armed Forces General Command communique, carried by INA, claimed that Iraqi Air Force planes raided Iranian military targets in the region of Tabriz and Agh Jari, scoring direct hits before returning safely to base.

Israel

Begin Opposed to Sinai Force Clause--The Tel Aviv daily HA'ARETZ reported on 30 June that Prime Minister Menahem Begin does not approve of a clause in the Sinai multinational force agreement that would allow the supervisory force to be disbanded with the mutual agreement of Israel and Egypt. As a result, the meeting scheduled to take place soon at which representatives of Israel, Egypt and the United States were to initial the agreement will be canceled and another tripartite meeting will probably be held to discuss the clause Begin objects to.

Peres on Peace Dialogue--Jerusalem radio reported that in a radio interview broadcast in France, Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres said that if he is elected prime minister he will confer with Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat to save what he termed the bilateral peace. He said he is prepared to discuss peace with all the relevant Arab elements except for PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat.

Lebanon

Beirut radio reported that units of the Lebanese internal security forces entered Zahlah at dawn on 30 June "in implementation of steps planned to solve the city's crisis." A subsequent Beirut radio report stated that "alien armed men" were transported out of the city in a convoy of buses under the supervision of Public Works and Transport Minister Ilyas al-Hirawi and declared that "Zahlah is now jubilant at the return of normal life to the city." The Voice of Lebanon reported that Beirut was relatively quiet.

Iraq

INA cited an interview in the Qatari newspaper AR-RAYAH in which Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi asserted that Iraq would support Syria if it were subjected to an Israeli attack, adding that Iraq would side with any Arab state exposed to a foreign threat, particularly an Israeli threat, irrespective of the regime and its relations with Iraq. Hammadi also called for finding a rapid solution to the situation in Lebanon.

Libya-USSR Relations

A statement on Libyan Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud's 25-29 June visit to Moscow, reported by JANA, said the two sides signed an economic and technical cooperation protocol on cooperation in various spheres, including joint construction projects.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Middle East and Africa

Vol V No 125 *30 June 1981*

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

VOP Reports on Arab People's Council Statement A 1
Euro-Arab Group Urges EEC Recognition of PLO A 1
Klibi Welcomes Hassan's Western Sahara Proposal A 2
'Arafat Sends Condolences to Ayatollah Khomeyni [VOP] A 2

OPEC AFFAIRS

Saudi Arabia Denies Plans To Cut Oil Output B 1
UAE Announces Further Production Decrease B 1
Further Cut in Ecuadorean Output Predicted B 1
Kuwaiti Minister Says No Price Cut Planned B 2
Algerian Finance Minister Urges OPEC Unity B 2

ARABIAN PENINSULA

SAUDI ARABIA

King Khalid Receives PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat C 1

UAE

AL-KHALIJ Criticizes Bush Remarks on Gulf Council [27 Jun] C 1

PDRY

Soviet Deputy Defense Minister Ends Aden Visit C 2

YAR

PFLP-GC's Secretary General Jibril Visits C 2
Arrival Report C 2
Foreign Minister Meeting C 3
President's Reception C 3

EGYPT

Ghali Returns From Nairobi, Makes Statement D 1
Lawyers Denounce Council, Support As-Sadat D 1
President As-Sadat's Speech in Damanhur 27 Jun D 1
As-Sadat Views Soviet 'Security Belts,' U.S. Role D 5
MAY Interviews 'Ali on Relations With Israel [22 Jun] D 6
Ethics Court Said To Take Exiled Officials' Cases D 8
Briefs: Oil Exploration Agreement D 8

IRAQ

Armed Forces General Command Communique 383 E 1
Military Source on Fighting Near Abadan 29 Jun E 1
Deputy Prime Minister 'Aziz Discusses Israeli Raid E 2
[London AL-MAJALLAH 27 Jun]
Hammadi Discusses Relations With U.S., Others E 4
Opposition Groups Coordinate Antiregime Activities E 5
[Voice of Iraqi Kurdistan]
Oil Minister Receives Romanian Official 28 Jun E 5

JORDAN

Prime Minister Badran Urges Arab Solidarity F 1
Crown Prince Receives Iraqi Official 29 Jun F 2

LEBANON

Security Force Enters Zahlah; Combatants Evacuated G 1
Preparatory Meetings G 1
Security Force Enters G 1
'Armed Men' Escorted Out G 1
VOL Reports on Situation in Beirut, North, South G 1

SYRIA

GDR Deputy Prime Minister Visits for Talks H 1
Arrival Statement H 1
Talks Begin H 1
Premier Reception H 1
Al-Asad Meeting H 2

ISRAEL

Begin Opposes Clause in Sinai Force Agreement I 1
[HA'ARETZ 30 Jun]
Polls Open for Elections to 10th Knesset I 1
Shim'on Peres Comments on Regional Policy Plans I 2
Rabin Interviewed on Decision To Join Alignment I 2
[YEDI'OT AHARONOT 26 Jun]
Dayan Comments on Possible Political Future I 3
[HA'ARETZ 26 Jun]
Begin Describes Iraqi Defenses Near Reactor I 4
[MA'ARIV 28 Jun]

NORTH AFRICA

SUDAN

Numayri Interviewed by AL-AHRAM on Al-Qadhdhafi Q 1
Numayri, Liberia's Doe Begin Talks in Khartoum Q 1
Numayri Speech Q 1
Doe's Comments Q 2
Chad Opposition Said Frustrated at OAU Resolution Q 2

EAST AFRICA

SOMALIA

Official Press Statement on OAU Report Rejection R 1

UGANDA

Obote Interviewed on Libya Ties, Domestic Issues R 2
Relief Groups Halt Work in West Nile Province R 4

CENTRAL AFRICA

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Dacko Sets Conditions for Resuming Ties With Libya S 1
Government Intends To Revise Accords With France S 1
130 Departing French Troops To Be Replaced S 2

WEST AFRICA

GHANA

Limann Returns; Will Not Attend Next OAU Summit T 1
Transport Minister, Legislators Resolve Tension T 1

LIBERIA

Doe: Council Does Not Intend To Stay in Power T 2
Maj Gen Weh Syen Warns Against Acting on Rumors T 2
Journalists, Staff Released After 3 Days T 2

NIGERIA

Court Rejects Appeal of Former Kaduna Governor T 3
Kaduna Deputy Governor Files Court Suit 29 Jun T 3

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

Government Protests South African Troop Buildup U 1

SOUTH AFRICA

Malan Invites Angola To Sign Nonaggression Pact U 1
Windhoek Ministers' Council Powers Discussed U 1

ZAMBIA

TIMES Editorial Views U.S. Policy on South Africa U 2

BRIEFS

New Zimbabwe Minister U 2

VOP REPORTS ON ARAB PEOPLE'S COUNCIL STATEMENT

NC291343 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1115 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] The political statement issued yesterday after the first session of the Coordination Council of the Arab People's Conference affirmed unlimited political, material and military support for the Palestinian revolution to enable it to continue its leading role in both the struggle for the liberation of the homeland and against the autonomy plot in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. The statement also stressed that all confrontation fronts against the enemy should be opened to fedayeen activity and that the Palestinian revolution's armed and political positions in Lebanon should be preserved.

It emphasized that the revolution should be enabled to carry out its struggle responsibilities on all Arab fronts in order to regain the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, especially their right to return to their homeland, determine their fate and have their own independent state on their national soil under the leadership of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The statement affirmed the need to support Syria, Libya and the struggle of the Sudanese people and the Egyptian nationalist movement against the Camp David schemes and their struggle to bring down the As-Sadat and Numayri regimes.

On Lebanon the Coordination Council of the Arab People's Conference approved the Lebanese National Movement's note on the Arab situation in general and the Lebanese situation in particular. It reaffirmed its commitment to support the struggle of the Lebanese people under the leadership of the National Movement, which is an integal part of the general Arab national struggle and an advanced position in the struggle against the imperialist-Zionist-reactionary alliance and the Camp David plots that aim to make Lebanon the second link after Egypt.

The Coordination Council hailed the Palestinian-Syrian national alliance as being the cornerstone of general Arab steadfastness.

EURO-ARAB GROUP URGES EEC RECOGNITION OF PLO

NC280705 Paris AFP in English 0613 GMT 28 Jun 81

[Text] Rabat, 28 Jun (AFP)--A European-Arab parliamentary group Saturday night appealed to the 10 European Economic Community (EEC) nations to recognize the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. The Policy Commission for Euro-Arab Parliamentary Dialogue, which had been meeting here since Friday, also urged Western Europe to take "an independent initiative" to help resolve the Middle East crisis. The group labelled European initiatives attempted up until now as "hesitant, slow and not adapted to the needs of the times, above all following the failure of the Camp David (Middle East peace) accords."

It also called on Western Europe to set up an investigatory commission, as provided for in the Geneva convention, to examine Israel's "violations of the convention." EEC nations were asked to suspend business and financial agreements with Israel "for as long as it (Israel) refuses to apply United Nations resolutions" regarding the Middle East.

In addition, members of the commission condemned Israel's recent raid on the Tammuz Iraqi nuclear research center and urged the international community to "impose dissuasive sanctions" on Israel "to force it to agree to inspections of its nuclear power stations by the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Arab nations represented in the commission were Morocco, Algeria, the United Arab Emirates, Iraq, Syria, Tunisia. The PLO was also represented. On the European side, there were delegates from Belgium, Britain, Denmark, France, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal and West Germany.

KLIBI WELCOMES HASSAN'S WESTERN SAHARA PROPOSAL

NC281249 Paris AFP in English 1240 GMT 28 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Tunis, 28 Jun (AFP)--Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi today welcomed Moroccan King Hassan II's proposal for a referendum in the disputed Western Sahara and expressed the hope that the Polisario guerrillas which have been fighting Morocco's annexation of the territory will accept the proposal. "The position announced by the king of Morocco at the OAU (Organisation of African Unity) summit and approved there and then by (Algerian) President (Chadli) Benjedid marks a turning point in relations between the Maghreb states and will strengthen the climate of understanding and cooperation between all Arab states," Mr Klibi said in a declaration published in the Tunisian daily LA PRESSE today.

(Algeria has been backing the Polisario guerrillas.)

The statement added: "We would like our Saharan brothers to fall in with this reasonable solution which will allow them to choose freely their destiny and which is the sole way of restoring peace in harmony in the region."

'ARAFAT SENDS CONDOLENCES TO AYATOLLAH KHOMEYNI

JN291556 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1514 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] sent a cable of condolences to His Eminence Ayatollah Khomeyni today on the martyrdom of leaders and strugglers of the Islamic Republic Party [IRP] and the Iranian revolution.

The cable says: Your Eminence Imam Mosavi Khomeyni, may God prolong his shadow:

We personally and on behalf of our brother PLO Executive Committee members and the Palestinian people, offer you our warmest condolences on this tragedy, which took place at the IRP headquarters and which led to the deaths of leaders and strugglers whose friendship we were proud of since they were the pillars of the Islamic Iranian revolution.

The cable adds: As we send our condolences, we also console ourselves on this grievous affliction and denounce this tragic and painful incident.

May God have mercy on the martyrs and may paradise be their eternal abode.

SAUDI ARABIA DENIES PLANS TO CUT OIL OUTPUT

NC261212 Paris AFP in English 1157 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Text] Nicosia, 26 Jun (AFP)--A Saudi Arabian authoritative source has denied reports that it will trim oil output by 450,000 barrels a day from July 1, the MIDDLE EAST ECONOMIC SURVEY (MEES) said today. No decision on reducing oil production had been taken, the source was quoted as saying.

Output is currently some 10 million barrels a day plus 250,000 barrels from the zone jointly operated on a 50-50 basis with Kuwait.

Confusion over a possible Saudi cutback was due to an interruption in special supplies to countries which were deprived of deliveries from Iraq when the Gulf war broke out, MEES said.

In most cases the countries taking this extra Saudi oil have told Saudi Arabia that they have plentiful stocks. Experts noted that this was the case with France which obtained an extra 100,000 a day last autumn in compensation for a cutoff in supplies from Iraq--its second biggest supplier after Saudi Arabia.

Saudi Arabia's extra output went as high as 600,000 barrels a day but is now down to 450,000 barrels, the survey said.

Saudi officials have asked the four members of Aramco--Exxon, Texaco, Socal and Mobil--to take the extra output. This oil was sold at 36 dollars a barrel, then at 34 dollars from April 1, and is now delivered at 32 dollars, which is Saudi Arabia's official price, sources close to Aramco said.

UAE ANNOUNCES FURTHER PRODUCTION DECREASE

GF281103 Paris AFP in English 1059 GMT 28 Jun 81

[Text] Abu Dhabi, June 28 (AFP)--The United Arab Emirates is to cut its oil output by a further 175,000 barrels a day in line with the decision by a majority of oil producing (OPEC) countries in Geneva in May to cut production by 10 percent from June 1, Emirates Deputy Oil Minister al-Shaybah al-Hamili said here today.

In a statement to the AL-FAJR paper, the minister recalled that the Emirates had earlier cut output by 80,000 barrels a day, so that the total cut back is 255,000 barrels.

FURTHER CUT IN ECUADOREAN OUTPUT PREDICTED

PA211548 Quito Voz de Los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 21 Jun 81

[Text] If negative influences on the world market continue, Ecuador will have to cut back its crude production further, and this is logical because the best thing we can do at this moment is reduce production, Mauro Davalos, chairman of the board of governors of OPEC, has said.

Davalos, an Ecuadorean, is attending the sessions of the OPEC assistance fund. He said pressures on the world crude market and other factors may force the country to order a cutback in production in addition to the reduction of 11,000 barrels a day it ordered a few days ago.

He asserted that once a price level is reached, the only way to maintain a reasonable price is to reduce production. If a floor level is reached a reasonable price is to reduce production. If a floor level is reached one must begin reducing production because if purchasers become scarce large stocks develop and large stocks mean storage and financing costs that become losses if a glut lasts long, he added.

KUWAITI MINISTER SAYS NO PRICE CUT PLANNED

LD251056 Kuwait KUNA in English 1011 GMT 25 Jun 81

[Text] Kuwait, 25 Jun (KUNA)--The minister of oil, Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah as-Sabah, reportedly said today that Kuwait would not reduce the price of its oil despite the existing surplus on the world oil market. In statements published by two local newspapers, the minister said that the prices of the Kuwaiti oil (35.5 d/b) would not undergo any change "and we will never reduce prices of our oil below the declared OPEC prices".

The minister expected the present glut in the international market, estimated at 2-3 million barrels per day, to drain out when demand for oil increases next winter and more exactly next September.

Shaykh 'Ali described a decision by Britain to reduce the price of its North Sea oil by more than four dollars as "merely a political decision", but he did not elaborate. Britain decided to reduce its oil prices to about 35 dollars per (?barrel as) of next July.

ALGERIAN FINANCE MINISTER URGES OPEC UNITY

PA280145 Paris AFP in Spanish 1548 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Text] Caracas, 26 Jun (AFP)--OPEC has never been attacked as much as now, Algerian Finance Minister Mohamed Hadj Yala declared today.

The Algerian minister held meetings with Venezuelan officials to analyze different aspects of OPEC and its financial aid to developing countries which import oil.

"All OPEC members must close ranks around the unified proposals of the organization to successfully face the international campaign mounted against us," added the Algerian minister. "We must make every effort to prevent those international attacks from hurting the organization itself or any one of its members," said Hadj Yala.

"Due to the present situation, the internal coherence of the organization and its unity are now more important than in the past," added the minister.

Hadj Yala concluded his statements by stating that OPEC must make a great effort in its cooperation with the world's poorer nations which have been neglected by the industrialized countries, because, according to the Algerian minister, "the richest are not always the most generous."

SAUDI ARABIA

KING KHALID RECEIVES PLO CHAIRMAN YASIR 'ARAFAT

LD301026 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1005 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] At-Ta'if, 30 Jun (SPA)--His Exalted Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz received Chairman of the PLO Executive Committee Yasir 'Arafat in his office at the Royal Court in At-Ta'if at 1200 today. The meeting was attended by His Royal Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince and deputy prime minister, and a number of senior officials.

Mr Yasir 'Arafat arrived at Al-Hawiyyah Airport at 1000 today, where he was welcomed by His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud ibn 'Abd al-Muhsin, deputy governor of Mecca area, and a number of senior officials.

UAE

AL-KHALIJ CRITICIZES BUSH REMARKS ON GULF COUNCIL

GF271804 Ash-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 27 Jun 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Restoring Self-Respect"]

[Text] Although we find some Arabs justifying U.S. policies and stands, we note that U.S. policymakers are not anxious to cover or even try to hide their policy on the Gulf states.

Yesterday, George Bush, the vice president under U.S. President Reagan, stated that the United States is not interested in the joint resolutions adopted by the meetings of the governments of Gulf states (implying the Gulf Cooperation council), but is only interested in the bilateral ties between the United States and the region's states.

There is no doubt that some of us will find Bush's statements presumptuous. If the joint resolutions do not interest his government, what should we expect it to respect? U.S. presumptuousness is not at all strange to the Gulf region or even to the entire Arab nation. Nevertheless, we are not interested in issuing a moral judgment on U.S. policy, because amid our continuing "moral" condemnations we have forgotten our Arab interests, or (more precisely) we have misplaced them somewhere.

The United States will not change its policy if we just cry out that we reject its presumptuousness. Furthermore, our cries will not "restore our self-respect" for this Gulf aggregation unless the Gulf Cooperation Council adopts a practical stand by which its unanimous decisions become obligatory and binding on all its members.

At this point we should recall one of the joint resolutions adopted by the Gulf Cooperation Council's first summit in Abu Dhabi, which absolutely rejected all forms of foreign presence or intervention in the region. If the Gulf Cooperation Council could only fully implement this resolution by refusing all fraudulent formulas such as "U.S. aid or temporary facilities" this would have been a much more effective reply to U.S. "presumptuousness" and this would have fully restored our self-respect.

Bush's statements aim at dissipating the hopes created by the Gulf Cooperation Council, particularly with regard to its rejection of a foreign presence [in the region]. His statements frustrate any attempt by the Gulf states to adopt a single stand and a single nationalist policy. This is exactly what the United States previously did to suppress all unionistic hopes.

Bush's statements do not deal with the Arabian Gulf region alone; actually, they express the general policy of the United States, which is waiting for any opportunity to foil solidarity or unity on Arab soil.

These statements are considered a new U.S. challenge for the existence of the Gulf Cooperation Council--or even for its continuation. The Gulf Cooperation Council must confront these attempts to undermine its effectiveness through political achievements. Otherwise, Bush will be more successful in foreseeing the future than the children of the Gulf, because this "future" will be in the interest of the United States alone.

PDRY

SOVIET DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER ENDS ADEN VISIT

EA291816 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] Comrade Marshal Sergey Sokolov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy defense minister of the USSR, and his delegation left Aden this morning at the end of an official visit to Democratic Yemen lasting several days. He was seen off at the airport by Brother Abdallah 'Ali Ulaywah, first deputy minister of defense and chief of general staff of the armed forces, and the Soviet charge d'affaires in Aden.

Before his departure Marshal Sokolov told ADEN NEWS AGENCY that during his visit to Democratic Yemen he had met Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers. During the meeting there was a cordial discussion of a number of issues of common interest. The marshal went on to say that he was acquainted with a number of achievements in Democratic Yemen and expressed his confidence that the visit would contribute to the further development of relations between the YSP and the CPSU according to the friendship and cooperation treaty concluded between the USSR and the PDRY. He wished the Yemeni people progress and prosperity in their new life.

YAR

PFLP-GC'S SECRETARY GENERAL JIBRIL VISITS

Arrival Report

JN261830 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Text] Brother Ahmad Jibril, secretary general of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command [PFLP-GC], arrived in San'a' at noon today leading a Palestinian delegation on a visit to the YAR during which he will meet several Yemeni officials.

Speaking to a SABA' news agency correspondent upon arrival, Jibril said that the Palestinian revolution's command is very eager to further strengthen and develop relations and bonds with the Yemeni people, who have been participating in our armed revolution since 1967. This people, Jibril added, has offered numerous martyrs for the sake of Palestine.

Jibril added that his present visit to the YAR would enable him to meet with militant leader President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih as well as with officials in the YAR. He explained that his talks in the YAR will touch on the circumstances surrounding the Palestinian and the Arab causes.

The PFLP-GC secretary general praised our political leadership's decision to urge the Yemeni youth to join the Palestinian revolution's ranks. He said in this regard that our people are offering what is most precious and important: Arab blood, which we consider holy and noble. He expressed the hope that other Arab peoples will follow in the footsteps of the Yemeni people and join the struggle to liberate the occupied Arab land from the filth of Zionists and imperialists.

As for the situation in Lebanon, Jibril stressed that there is no Palestinian-Lebanese conflict in Lebanon. He explained that the conflict is in the isolationist forces' stand and their ties with the Zionist enemy, which is supplying them with arms and money. He emphasized that the isolationist front had submitted conditions to the Arab followup committee which were impossible to meet.

In conclusion Brother Ahmad Jibril called on the Arab countries to adopt clearer and more serious stands on the isolationist forces' dealings with the Zionist enemy.

The Palestinian official was welcomed by Brother 'Abdallah al-Halali, secretary general of the General Union of National Cooperative Councils for Development, and Brother Hikmat Zayd, director of the PLO office in San'a'.

Foreign Minister Meeting

JN271736 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 27 Jun 81

[Text] Brother Foreign Minister 'Ali Lutfi ath-Thawr received today Brother Ahmad Jibril, secretary general of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command, who is currently visiting San'a'. They reviewed issues of interest to the Arab nation, particularly the Palestine cause and Zionist challenges.

President's Reception

JN282120 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 28 Jun 81

[Text] Brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, received at his office at the army headquarters at 1900 this evening Ahmad Jibril, secretary general of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command, who is currently leading a delegation on a visit to the YAR. The two sides discussed aspects of cooperation between the Yemeni and Palestinian revolutions and means to strengthen them.

The meeting was attended by Brother 'Abdallah al-Halali, secretary general of the General Federation of Civil Cooperation for Development, and Brother 'Ali Muqbil Husayn, member of the Administrative Board of the general federation.

GHALI RETURNS FROM NAIROBI, MAKES STATEMENT

NC291357 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali returned to Cairo from Nairobi at noon today after attending the African summit conference.

Dr Ghali said that early today the conference approved a draft resolution on the Middle East condemning Israel's expansionist policy and the establishment of settlements in the occupied Arab territories. He added that the conference rejected the Israeli proclamation of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel and demanded that Israel withdraw from the occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, and recognize the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including their rights to determine their fate and establish their state. Ghali added that the conference denounced the Israeli attack against the Iraqi nuclear reactor and the continuing Israeli aggressive and expansionist actions.

Dr Ghali also said that the conference has planned a new strategy to help Namibia and agreed that a referendum be held in the Western Sahara, giving the Saharan people the right of self-determination. He added that Egypt's interest in the issues of peace is not confined to the Middle East but that it also extends to the African Continent and its issues.

LAWYERS DENOUNCE COUNCIL, SUPPORT AS-SADAT

NC261643 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Text] The ordinary General Assembly of the Lawyers Association met this morning at the association's headquarters in Cairo. The meeting was attended by Deputy Prime Minister Fikri Makram 'Ubaydi and thousands of lawyers from various governorates. After the General Assembly reviewed the lawyers' current conditions resulting from the stands and behavior of the association council, which has departed from the national line, the General Assembly denounced the association council's stand regarding the national and professional action questions. The assembly decided: 1) to fully support President Anwar as-Sadat's policy; 2) to withdraw the confidence from the present association council, including its chairman and members; 3) to refer the draft budget from the council to three chartered accountants in order to review the budget and the final account and to report on this matter in 4 weeks; 4) to reject the council's plan on the increase in pension; 5) to recommend the amendment of Lawyers' Law No 61 of 1968 so as to include the heads of the branch unions in the association's general council and to increase the number of members representing the lawyers from the public sector to 10 members instead of 4.

The lawyers attending the General Assembly have sent a cable to President Anwar as-Sadat affirming their absolute trust in his wise leadership and declaring their absolute support for his great march to establish peace and justice. They denounced the stand of the monority, which only represents itself. In their cable to President as-Sadat, the lawyers affirmed that they will remain the loyal soldiers of the homeland.

PRESIDENT AS-SADAT'S SPEECH IN DAMANHUR 27 JUN

NC271615 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1228 GMT 27 Jun 81

[Speech delivered by President Anwar as-Sadat at the governorate building in the city of Damanhur following the inauguration of a polyester plant in Kafr ad-Dawwar--live in a linkup of Cairo transmitters]

[Excerpts] In the name of God. My brothers and sisters; my sons and daughters; people of Al-Buhayrah: With love and appreciation, I express to you my gratitude for this welcome given to me by the multitudes of Al-Buhayrah.

This welcome has really expressed a great longing to which I was eager to respond. On a day when we are inaugurating this giant project in Al-Buhayrah, the opportunity has come for us to meet after such a long time. I give you all my love, all my appreciation and all my gratitude.

As you have been following our steps all along, you saw that following the peace initiative many measures were taken by the Arabs--not to isolate us, but to isolate themselves from Egypt. Perhaps they have become aware, in the wake of the incident involving the Iraqi reactor, of the magnitude of the mistake they had committed when they isolated themselves from Egypt. [applause] Despite all of this, we have succeeded in regaining 80 percent of Sinai. As for the remaining 20 percent, we will regain them--by the will of God--on the 25th of April 1982. As you know, I have already empowered the minister of construction and the ministers specializing in tourism to start preparing the blueprints for the new towns to be set up in the Sinai as soon as the Israelis evacuate the Sinai, so Egyptian families will be able to enter the new towns, to new work and new prosperity. [applause]

Yesterday I was immensely happy when the lawyers in Egypt [rectified their conditions]. Their Bar Association wanted to distort the will of the lawyers. When I met with the lawyers in Alexandria, you heard me say that the Bar Association Council does not represent the lawyers as was the case with the Journalists' Association Council prior to that. The journalists restored sound conditions themselves and ended the matter. Yesterday the lawyers restored sound conditions. [applause] They wanted to exploit the Bar Association Council by means of the communist members in it; they wanted to exploit it by means of the reactionary members in it, the very ones who had corrupted the political atmosphere prior to the 23d of July; they wanted to exploit the Bar Association Council by means of the opportunists and by means of those who call themselves Nasirites. No! They are communists. All of them wanted to hide under the guise of the Bar Association Council.

As I said, throughout the council's history it has been and will continue to be Egypt's bastion of freedom--or the oldest bastion, because it was established at a time when there were no other associations, and it was they who started it all and made their decisions in keeping with their people's desires and their history. Thus, they were and still are one of the bastions of freedom but they wanted to exploit them in the name of communism, opportunism, reaction and in the names of those who call themselves Nasirites. All of these sick people wanted to portray the Egyptian lawyers as being against the hopes of their country.

For this reason I said in Alexandria that they do not represent the lawyers. They are opposed to the 15 May corrective revolution. Who could be opposed to the closure of the detention camps, which took place 10 years ago, which have not been reopened and will not be reopened, God willing? [applause] Do the lawyers object to the closing of the detention camps? The sovereignty of law? The permanent constitution, which has not been suspended since it was issued in 1971--that is, 10 years ago? The constitution was not suspended for one single moment, although before the 23 July revolution, during the old multiparty system, the constitution was suspended scores of times. The constitution even contained an article that the Cabinet had the right to suspend the constitution for month after month and renew the suspension. The constitution was suspended by the parties, the king and the then colonialist Britain. For 10 years after the corrective revolution, from when the constitution was issued in September 1971 to the present day, and forever, God willing, no one will suspend the constitution for one single moment. [applause]

Do the lawyers reject this, as the Lawyers Association Council stated? Do they reject the constitution and the sovereignty of law? Do the lawyers reject, as their association council does, the explusion of the Soviet experts? Of course the Lawyers Association Council rejects the expulsion of the Soviet experts, because they are motivated by communists from the council, who are well known.

Some of them are under arrest by orders from the prosecution, because we no longer have arrests by administrative orders, exceptional measures or martial laws--this is gone forever. Those detainees from the Lawyers Association Council have been detained by the prosecution--that is, the judiciary.

Of course the Lawyers Association Council rejects the expulsion of Soviet experts, because the motivators in the association council are communists who want to speak on behalf of the lawyers. The Lawyers Association Council rejects this, but Egypt's lawyers do not reject the expulsion of the soviet experts in 1972 at all, because they reject that anyone but Egypt and the one who governs Egypt can have a decision in Egypt. They forged the Egyptian lawyers' will exactly as they forged the issue of the Egyptian lawyers' rejection of the corrective revolution, which closed the detention camps forever and upheld the sovereignty of law. The same applies to all the resolutions made during the past 10 years. Those who monopolized speech under the name of lawyers or journalists wanted to suggest to the world that they were opposed to these resolutions and that not only the council but all the journalists support the Journalists Association, and all the lawyers support the Lawyers Association.

Yesterday the Egyptian lawyers stood up and announced their opinion on the march of their country. I was never troubled by the claims of the old Journalists Association when it was exploited by the communist minority nor by the present Lawyers Association Council, the majority of whom are reactionaries of the period before the 23 July revolution or are communists and opportunists. This is because, as the day came for the journalists who met and expressed their views, the Egyptian lawyers met the day before yesterday and expressed their views. Thus, the problem was decisively settled by the Egyptian lawyers.

What we want to devote our time to are not the arguments they are trying to raise but the battles of challenge I talked to you about. I came to you to inaugurate one of the pillars of these battles, that is, the factory that will provide clothes for our people until after the year 2,000. The clothes are fashionable, durable and cheap. Thus the prosperity we are building is directly aimed at serving the broad base of the people. These are the battles of challenge we are devoting ourselves to. With these battles of challenge the claims of the agents of the Soviet Union or of the spiteful must not be raised. If I left it for our constitutional establishments to answer these people we would waste our time. We want to spend our time in the battles of challenge building peace, achieving prosperity and building democracy.

Regarding the building of peace, as you know, President Reagan has invited me to visit him in the United States immediately after Ramadan and the Al-Fitr Feast, God willing, on 5 and 6 August. As you know, our political lines are quite clear. In building peace we have been and still are quite clear. The Arabs were surprised when Egypt adopted its stand when Israel struck at the Iraqi nuclear reactor. They should have been ashamed rather than surprised, because this is Egypt. Has Egypt changed? Never! Egypt will continue to assume its leading responsibility in its Arab nation and Islamic nation.

This is what prompted me to declare that even if those Arab brothers refused to give facilities on their land for the United States to help them, under the slogan of fear or outbidding, I told the Americans to come to help them and I will give facilities. This is because, as I have announced, and you heard me--I told the United States, and Russia before it: We here in Egypt do not need any foreign soldier to defend us. We need arms only. I told both Russia and the United States: Sell us arms only. We have soldiers and officers here in Egypt. I do not want any foreign soldier to defend us, never! [applause]

This is Egypt. Our line is clear. However, for the Arabs and all Muslim countries I have announced that I will give the United States any facilities that it might ask for in order to reach Arabs or Muslims to rescue them from the fate of Afghanistan.

There are still some in the Arab nation who support the Soviet Union in Afghanistan. The Palestinians, regrettably, whose issue is like that of Afghanistan, support the Soviet Union against the Muslim Afghan people. Algeria, the PDRY, Syria and Libya also support the Soviet Union in Afghanistan. No, we in Egypt will antagonize all those who antagonize the Arabs or the Muslims, because this is our responsibility as leaders of the Arab nation and the Islamic world. [applause]

Our course is clear regarding peace. Our course is very clear. God willing, I will go to President Reagan after the Al-Fitr Feast and we will hold talks on autonomy. I personally and Egypt now have no Egyptian issue. If the issue, as they say, is that we only want the Sinai, we have taken Sinai. No, we did not work for Sinai alone. We in Egypt have signed the Camp David agreement for a comprehensive peace in the area. There will be no comprehensive peace unless the Palestinian issue is resolved. This is what we have said and declared. Accordingly, I am not going because there is a problem for Egypt when I go to meet with Reagan in August, God willing. I am going because of the Palestinian issue. the autonomy issue. Also I am not going to speak on behalf of the Palestinian, never! I am going to discuss autonomy with Reagan, and after that Egypt, the United States and Israel will sit down and discuss ending the Israeli occupation of the West Bank and Gaza. We are going to discuss ending the Israeli occupation. As for the crux of the Palestinian issue, only its owners, the Palestinians, can discuss it. I do not think there are any clearer lines. They are clear, but they did not read the Camp David agreement. [applause]

There is nothing clearer than this. The Palestinians must undertake their cause and must sit with Israel just as we did. I will provide them a venue in Al-'Arish, the capital of northern Sinai, which is a city 1,000 years old and which they know. They must come and sit with the Israelis. God willing, he who will succeed Hafiz al-Asad will also be invited by me to come to Al-'Arish. [applause]

Our policy is clear. Any person who has a cause must undertake it by himself and we will back and support him, such as the Palestinians and the Palestine question. As I told you, in August I will seek the termination of the Israeli occupation of the Palestinian territory, namely, the West Bank and Gaza, in accordance with Camp David. After that they must undertake their question and come and sit with the Israelis, as I said, in Al-'Arish. We will back them with Israel also at the meetings so that they can obtain their rights. Whoever has a cause, as we had one, must come forward and undertake his own question.

Regarding the Golan, the next Syrian president, God willing, will come and speak for the Golan. No one else will speak for it. [applause]

There isn't a clearer policy for the peace process. We incriminate no one. Out of our responsibility toward the Arab and the Islamic nations we will continue to play our part whether or not they agree, as this is decreed by history, reality and our existence.

One more point. [Interrupted by indistinct remarks followed by applause] As I told you, there were some people in the Journalists and the Lawyers Associations. The Journalists Association then determined its course, but the Lawyers Association remained. Then yesterday the lawyers determined their question.

One more question remains--namely, the national unity and the events which took place. It concerns me to say before you that I wish I was in a position to speak. I have much information, but the case now rests with the judiciary. We must all wait until the court delivers its verdict. However, until then and until you, the Egyptian people, Muslims and Christians, hear from me in this respect, I want to repeat what I said earlier: that I will never allow any person to strike at the national unity and exploit religion--never, no matter who he may be. [applause]

Let it be known that I am responsible for Egyptian family, Muslims and Christians alike. [calls of "God is great," applause] If any person attempts, under any slogan, name or association, to speak for the Muslims or for the Christians, I will stop him in his tracks. [applause]

You heard me say that I was very pleased with the leadership of the national party, Muslims and Christians, whose actions during the incidents were up to the level of their responsibility. I was very pleased with them because they have established that they were up to the level of their responsibility. However, as a responsible man and as head of this family, I want to say that as long as the case rests with the judiciary you have to wait until the judiciary delivers its decision, and then, as a responsible man for the Egyptian family, I will speak to you with full clarity and decisiveness, as is my custom..

I ask Almighty God to grant us success in our battles for the establishment of peace, prosperity and democracy. May God grant you success to undertake the trust. God's peace and mercy be upon you. [applause]

AS-SADAT VIEWS SOVIET 'SECURITY BELTS,' U.S. ROLE

NC291620 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1515 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] Cairo, 29 Jun (MENA)--President Anwar as-Sadat has declared that he will fight if the Soviets continue to build security belts around Egypt. Answering a question about his view on the U.S. responsibility for the defense of the world, a question posed to him and the prominent leaders in the world by a group of companies in cooperation with the U.S. information media, As-Sadat said: If the United States does not reassume its responsibilities as the first superpower in the world, then our destiny will be portentous. The following is the text of President as-Sadat's answer, which the weekly newspaper MAY published today in a dispatch from New York:

"You, the Americans, have suffered from the complex of Vietnam in the seventies. This gave the Soviets freedom of movement. The Soviets established three security belts in Africa and the Middle East: The first belt extends from Angola to Mozambique; the second belt extends from Afghanistan and passes through Iran, where anarchy prevails, South Yemen and Ethiopia and ends in Libya; and the third belt is under construction, for the Soviets have signed a treaty with Syria and the same thing that happened with Libya will happen with Syria.

"By looking at the map, we find that these three belts constitute a threat to us. We are truly a small state, but if the Soviets go ahead with strengthening these belts I will fight.

"If the United States does not reassume its responsibilities as the first superpower in the world--and it is the superpower that supports peace in the world--then our destiny will be portentous. We would then see the Soviet Union in the Arab Gulf and the Mediterranean area. We would see the Soviet Union creating and moving dummies everywhere. We know what this would mean regarding the cancellation of logic and of the people's safety. But the forces of peace can triumph. I have dealt with the Soviets for a long time, and if you confront them, they will retreat.

"I believe that there must be a new system of peace in the world in the eighties. I also believe that Egypt can contribute to the defense of this system. The United States must accept these responsibilities. Egypt is prepared to offer any faciltiies that would help the United States reach the Gulf states and defend them against any aggression. The picture of the United States in the region has changed from that of a policeman representing imperialism and colonialism to that of a peacemaker."

MAY INTERVIEWS 'ALI ON RELATIONS WITH ISRAEL

PM290856 Cairo MAY in Arabic 22 Jun 81 p 4

[Interview given to Hidayat 'Abd an-Nabi by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali--place and date not given]

[Excerpt] [Question] Has Egypt received Israeli assurances that Israel does not object to Egypt continuing the building of nuclear reactors?

[Answer] Egypt has not received, does not expect to receive and does not accept any assurances of any kind from any source whatsoever, be it Israel or any other source, regarding its nuclear program. We embarked on our nuclear program for power generation with an agreement with France to build two nuclear power stations. We expect similar agreements to be concluded with the United States and West Germany. In addition to this, we are holding contacts for nuclear cooperation with other states. I would like to emphasize at this point that Egypt does not at all intend to produce nuclear weapons of any kind, for the simple reason that we do not believe in the usefulness of this in the geopolitical circumstances now prevailing in the area. The sole object of our nuclear program is to generate the energy we need for development purposes. In confirmation of this, Egypt has joined the Treaty for the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons and agreed to international inspection of its nuclear installations. Indeed, Egypt is the author of the idea of making the Middle East an area free of nuclear weapons.

As for the deterrent force which protects our nuclear installations, it consists of two elements: The first element is our armed forces and the second element is peace. There is no doubt that our armed forces are the primary material deterrent which protects all our economic installations, including our nuclear installations. For this reason we have decided to diversify our sources of arms and have been exerting colossal efforts to enhance our armed forces' capabilities to defend the country.

The second element for protecting our installations is peace. There is no doubt that if genuine peace prevails in the area--peace which is based on justice and guarantees the security of all the area's states--there will be no threat to the countries or their installations. Our present policy is based on work to secure these two elements simultaneously--an armed force capable of deterring aggression and peace eliminating the motives for aggression.

[Question] Was Israel's aim behind the Sharm ash-Shaykh meeting to foil completely any step for Egyptian-Arab rapprochement in the near and distant future?

[Answer] Egypt accepted the invitation to the Sharm ash-Shaykh meeting in its belief that every possible effort should be made to stop the deterioration of the situation in Lebanon, preserve the region's security and ensure the continuation of the peace process.

As for Israel's motives for calling for the meeting, if what was said in the question is true, Israel has made two mistakes in its calculations. The first mistake is that the undermining of contacts between Egypt and the Arab world is not in Israel's interest. Israel is well aware that Egypt's aim from the peace process has not been the conclusion of a separate conciliation [sulh] with Israel; our aim has been comprehensive peace in the area. Consequently, peace between Egypt and Israel is only one part of the total peace process, in which all the area's states must participate and without which there can be no security for these states, particularly Israel.

The comprehensive peace in which all the area's states are required to participate cannot be achieved while Egypt's contacts with the Arab world are cut off and Egypt is not using its positive influence for the sake of peace.

The second miscalculation which Israel might have made if what was said in the question is true is that Egypt can be isolated from the Arab world. Egypt is really and fatefully a genuine part of the Arab world; indeed, it alone constitutes one half of this world. Any illusion that the Arab world can be dealt with without Egypt or that Egypt can abandon its Arab commitment is a gross miscalculation.

[Question] Will the Israeli strike lead to the halting of Egyptian dealings with Begin's government? What would the rules of the game be after that if he is reelected.

[Answer] When we embarked on the peace process in 1977 we did not seek peace with the government of Mr Begin or any other government in Israel. Our target was peace with the Israeli people, who, like the other peoples of the world, particularly the peoples of the area, truly desire peace. For this reason, our option has been a strategic option based on taking the interests of the Egyptian people, the Arab peoples and the Israeli people into consideration. Therefore, whether the government of Mr Begin remains or another government assumes power, this will not affect our policy to achieve peace in the area.

[Question] Mr Deputy Prime Minister, since you have assumed military and diplomatic posts, do you believe that the Israeli strike represents a military feat from a tactical standpoint? Is it possible that Israel will carry out a similar action against any other Arab state? Do the Arabs have the ability to retaliate by hitting the Israelis' Dimona reactors?

[Answer] The military action carried out by Israel is a flagrant act of aggression which has been condemned by the entire international community. The Security Council has issued a unanimous resolution denouncing this action, which has caused grave material and human losses, has inflicted upon Israel itself extensive harm on the international level and has cast much doubt on Israel's real intentions regarding peace. Therefore, it is a fundamentally wrong action and it must be assessed only from this perspective. I need not say that repetition of this aggression by Israel against any other Arab state under any similar pretext would undermine the possibilities of a comprehensive peace in the area and expose it to dangers with unpredictable consequences. The international community is well aware of this, and, therefore, in the Security Council resolution on the Israeli aggression against the Iraqi reactor this community called on Israel to refrain in the future from committing or threatening similar action.

[Question] In his interview with the newspaper MAY the president said that if Israel wishes to redress what it has done, it should take measures to remove the effects of the treacherous blow it has dealt to the Iraqi nuclear reactor. In your opinion, what steps should Israel take?

[Answer] On 7 June the government of Mr Begin indeed ruined much of what has been achieved during the past 3 years. As I have said, the building of peace requires a great deal of persistence and sincere intentions. We have told Israel that it must do a great deal in order to secure an atmosphere of confidence, without which the desired peace cannot be achieved.

Our view is that Israel has a chance to prove its sincere intentions toward peace by taking measures that will win the confidence of the inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza Strip. We have often asked it to take these measures in order to prove its good will. Now is the time for it to implement these measures.

Israel must show real flexibility in the talks on full autonomy for the Palestinians, which will be resumed after the Israeli elections, so that positive results may be achieved--results that are compatible with the objective for which the Camp David agreements have been signed. This is the way by which Israel can prove its sincere intention toward peace.

[Question] Regarding the first Egyptian reaction denouncing the Israeli raid on the Iraqi nuclear reactor, Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin said: That was the reaction of deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Ali and not the opinion of an official spokesman or an official statement; in Egypt there is a difference between the opinion of the president of the republic and the opinion of his advisers; wait a little and you will see the difference. Mr Deputy Prime Minister, what is your comment on this?

[Answer] Egypt was the world's first state and it had the first government in history. The government of Egypt at present is led by a president of the republic. The foreign minister works within the framework of the existing government's policy in accordance with the principles of international law. If the foreign minister declares the opinion of the government, this does not mean that he is expressing his personal opinion but the government's opinion after consultations. The Egyptian reaction was very swift. The first comment was made by me, after consultation, only one hour after the report was broadcast. It appears that the Israeli prime minister was confounded by the speed with which the Egyptian stance was adopted. The situation did not require much thinking because Egypt acts in accordance with the principles of international law and to give momentum to the peace process. Therefore, an immediate reaction was imperative.

ETHICS COURT SAID TO TAKE EXILED OFFICIALS' CASES

NC261327 Paris AFP in English 1202 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Text] Cairo, 26 Jun (AFP)--Egypt's special ethics court has taken up the cases of 19 exiled opposition figures, six of whom are accused of plotting to overthrow President Anwar as-Sadat's regime, the Cairo press reported today. The six are General Sa'd ash-Shadhili, chief of staff of the Egyptian Armed Forces in 1973; 'Abd al-Majid Farid, former minister for presidential affairs; Mrs Hikmat Abu Zayd, former minister of social affairs; and journalists Michel Kamil, Mahmud Amin al-'Alim and Muhammad Fathi Husayn.

The court is empowered to confiscate all their property.

They are also accused of making "defeatist propaganda against the country" and of violating the law on "national peace and unity".

The ethics court, founded by Mr as-Sadat more than a year ago, has jurisdiction over cases under Egypt's laws on "shame" and "peace and unity". These laws bar "atheists" from important posts in government service and forbid any activity by illegal political opposition. The court consists of four magistrates and four members of parliament.

BRIEFS

OIL EXPLORATION AGREEMENT--Cairo, 17 Jun (MENA)--Deputy Prime Minister for Production and Petroleum Minister Engineer Ahmad 'Izz ad-Din Hilal today signed two new agreements for oil exploration and exploitation in the Bitter Lakes and the Gulf of Suez with Conoco. The first agreement covers around 1,2000 square km in the Bitter Lakes area. The company intends to spend some $19.5 million in 7 years and will also pay a signing grant of $1 million in 7 years and will also pay a signing grant of $1 million to the petroleum authority. The second agreement will cover an area of 50 square km in the Gulf of Suez basin. The company will be committed to spending $20 million in 4 years and to a $2.5 million signing grant. [Text] [Cairo MENA in Arabic 2218 GMT 17 Jun 81 NC]

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUE 383

JN291700 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1635 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] Baghdad, 29 Jun (INA)--The Iraqi forces have killed 27 of the Iranian regime's forces and destroyed 2 tanks, 1 armored personnel carrier, 5 vehicles, 1 fieldgun, 1 excavator, 2 stockpiles of ammunition and 3 observation posts. This came in Communique No 383 issued here this evening by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on the results of military operations against the Iranian enemy in the past 24 hours. The text of the communique is as follows:

Communique No 383 issued by the Armed Forces General Command:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our victorious armed forces continued their activities in the operational sectors last night and today with the following results:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. One tank, two vehicles, one stockpile of ammunition and one observation post destroyed in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region.
B. One killed and one excavator and one observation post destroyed in the Gilan-e Gharb region.
C. Eight killed and one vehicle, one fieldgun and one stockpile of ammunition destroyed in the Mehran region.
D. One tank destroyed in the Dezful region.
E. Our units pounded enemy personnel concentrations in front of their positions in the Shush region and forced them to flee, killing 12 and destroying 1 observation post.
F. Four killed and one armored personnel carrier and two vehicles destroyed in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] region.
G. Two killed in the Abadan region.
H. Our valiant air force aircraft today raided enemy military targets in the region of Tabriz and Aqa Jari, scoring direct hits before returning safely to base.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 27 killed and 2 tanks, 1 armored personnel carrier, 5 vehicles, 1 fieldgun, 1 excavator, 2 stockpiles of ammunition and 3 observation posts destroyed.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: Eight martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: One troop carrier, three vehicles, one mortar and one fieldgun damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 29 June 1981

MILITARY SOURCE ON FIGHTING NEAR ABADAN 29 JUN

JN291937 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] Day after day, the victories of the soldiers of Saddam's glorious Al-Qadisiyah are being consolidated. However, the more the racist Persian enemy suffers ignominious defeats, the more its arrogance and haughtiness increase. On the outskirts of Abadan--where our heroes are tightening the noose around the aggressive Persians, who are lurking in the town that has been turned into smoke and fires by the heroes of the 20th century, Iraq's triumphant heroes--an official Iraqi military source has told the INA team that our valiant forces foiled today a desperate attack by enemy helicopters, which were forced to flee by our ground resistance fire. The source added: The day before yesterday, our triumphant forces repulsed an enemy force which tried to approach our positions. The force was engaged, losing 10 dead. The rest of the force took to their heels toward Abadan, leaving behind the bodies of their dead.

The INA team met with several heroes, who spoke about the epics of heroism and valor they are recording daily by paying back the enemy twofold for its provocations.

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER 'AZIZ DISCUSSES ISRAELI RAID

PM300758 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 27 Jun-3 Jul 81 p 2

[Interview granted by Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Tariq 'Aziz to Qasim as-Samawi in Baghdad--date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] What is Iraq's opinion of the attitude of the United States and some of the Western powers toward the Israeli attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor?

[Answer] Israel would not have committed such a serious act of aggression against Iraq and the Arab nation if in the first place it did not possess the means to carry out such aggression. As is well known, these are American means which the United States has given to Israel without limits, in large quantities, and are highly sophisticated. Whether Israel informed the United States of this operation or not or whether the United States was sincere in condemning the operation or not, it realizes that it will not face serious punishment from the United States for its aggressive behavior. Therefore, it dares to carry out such aggression knowing that it can depend on subsequent U.S. support in the field of arms, technology, the economy and political backing for its aggressive action. This U.S. stand confirms the Iraqi leadership's analysis that the United States is not neutral in the Arab-Zionist conflict but rather biased, to a serious degree, in favor of the Zionist entity. This bias is not something new but rather began following the creation of Israel and has continued throughout the history of the conflict between the Arabs and this entity. It has been evident in 1967 and 1973, in the recurring attacks on Lebanon, in the recurring Zionist aggression against the Palestinian resistance and then in the present aggression against Iraq. We in Iraq, and in fact all the Arabs, do not accept a stand of mere criticism and condemnation of Israeli aggression. We demand and continue to demand in the future that anybody who is really critical of such action must take effective and tangible steps to prevent the continuation of Zionist aggression, be it against Iraq or against other Arab countries. President Reagan's statements at his recent press conference in which he has clearly supported the Israeli raid have further confirmed the U.S. stand.

[Question] How did the Israeli planes manage to penetrate the Iraqi borders and what is the extent of the damage they have caused to the nuclear reactor?

[Answer] I have no details about this raid. But the details published by Zionist quarters give the number of aircraft that took part in the raid as well as their types. They also reveal the route these aircraft followed in heading toward the nuclear reactor site. Two factors helped the Zionist entity to reach the reactor: The first was that the Israeli aircraft were able to fly through Arab air space without being detected and the second was the fact that the Iraqi military capability which could have been used to protect the reactor and the route taken by the Zionist raid was preoccupied with the conflict with the Persian enemy. We believe that the plan to prolong the war as well as the plan to declare war on Iraq by Iran are linked in one way or another to the Zionist entity's objectives of weakening Iraq as a whole because Iraq is a fundamental base in the confrontation with Israel. The objective is to smash Iraq as a developed base which Israel fears. The fact that the war has been going on for 10 months with no justification and despite the attempts by mediation committees, especially the Islamic Conference Organization committee, the nonaligned countries' committee, and the UN secretary general's envoy, as well as Iraq's call for the dispute to be settled on a peaceful basis preserving the interests and legitimate rights of both Iraq and Iran as well as the dignity of the two countries--the fact that Iran is continuing the war despite all this accord, is in one way or another connected with the Zionist plan to prolong the war for this purpose.

As the Zionists themselves have admitted, they tried to attack the reactor at the beginning of the war with conventional means but they failed. Therefore, they needed the war to go on for a long period of time so they could prepare themselves morethoroughly. This was not possible within a few weeks and therefore they needed the war to continue. Thus, the Zionist plan accords with the actual behavior of the ruling leaderships in Iran. The Zionists said they needed 6 months to train for this operation. This, as you can see, reveals one of the reasons for the continued war. The means which the Israeli aircraft used are highly sophisticated in technological terms: They used radar-jamming means, which hindered a rapid and effective response by the Iraqi forces. All these factors were involved in the raid.

[Question] What is your opinion of the Soviet Union's attitude toward this operation. You had a long meeting with the Soviet ambassador in Baghdad on the night of the raid. What did you discuss and how are relations between the two countries at present?

[Answer] The Soviet Union has condemned the raid and issued official statements. Senior Soviet officials have also spoken on the subject. We expected the Soviet Union to adopt such a stand. In the matter of the Arab-Zionist conflict the Soviet Union, as is well known, condemns Zionist aggression and Zionist expansionist ambitions. Relations with the Soviet Union at present are tending to improve. This month a senior Iraqi official will visit the Soviet Union in order to organize relations between us and them in all the fields. For our part we still want our relations with the Soviet Union to be good and based on understanding as well as on total independence and freedom of Iraq's will. We build relations with the Soviet Union and with the rest of the world's countries, particularly the major powers, on these principles. Iraqi Revolution Command Council member and First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan has visited Moscow since this interview and had talks with Soviet officials on ways to develop relations between the two countries in various fields.

[Question] Do you believe that Israel would have been able to commit such aggression against Iraq and the Arab nation if the Arab ranks were closed and the Arab will united?

[Answer] Israel attacks and will continue to attack the Arab nation in all circumstances, but in doing so it exploits conditions suitable to it. What you said about disunity in the Arab ranks and the existence of Arab differences makes it easier for Israel to attack this or that part of the Arab nation while knowing in advance that the practical reaction will not be such as to deter it. I agree that Israel is not afraid of denunciations and official statements, however strongly worded they may be. What scares the Zionist entity is serious joint Arab action that produces tangible results and leads to the development of the Arab political, military and economic capability. With regard to the recent conference held in Baghdad (the extraordinary Arab foreign ministers conference), I believe that it was quite a good conference, not because it issued statements denouncing the attack but because we--particularly the group of countries with international weight--decided to coordinate our political activities in the coming stage in order to shape an Arab strategy in confronting Zionist aggression. This scares the enemy more than fiery speeches and statements calling for destruction and immediate confrontation as well as other methods for which Israel does not care and pays no heed.

[Question] Do you believe that the Syrian missiles crisis which Israel recently created was aimed at distracting attention from Israel's preparations to strike at the Iraqi nuclear reactor?

[Answer] Maybe. I cannot confirm this; it could have been a tactic. But I believe that the Zionist enemy has evil and aggressive designs against all the Arab countries. The enemy's insistence that he has the right to send his planes over Lebanon in order to photograph and bomb Palestinian resistance bases stems from the same Zionist principle on which the enemy based his attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor.

[Question] With regard to the war with Iran, are there any new conditions which Iraq will propose in order to end the conflict, especially through the mediation committees?

[Answer] In the first place, Iraq has no conditions. Iraq did not submit proposals on how to end the war with Iran on the basis of conditions. Rather it has proposed settling this conflict on principles and a basis that will not change becuase they stem from our principles in Iraq and our view of future relations with neighboring Iran regardless of the regime existing there. I believe that we must do all we can so that future relations with Iran are sound because, as the saying goes, you cannot choose your neighbor. Your neighbor is something lasting. Therefore, any prudent leadership must always take the view that relations with its neighbors must be sound. We have therefore not followed a hard line or a soft line in any stage of the conflict between us and Iran. This attitude will never change. The conditions which President Saddam Husayn spelled out in his speech of 28 September 1980 are the basis to which we adhere in solving the conflict between us and Iran.

HAMMADI DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH U.S., OTHERS

JN291113 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1030 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] Doha, 29 Jun (INA)--Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi has asserted that Iraqi-U.S. relations have not changed, explaining that these relations were severed for reasons that continue to exist. He added that hostile statements are still being made by the United States against the Arab nation.

In an interview published here today by the Qatari paper AR-RAYAH, Dr Sa'dun Hammadi ridiculed reports about rapprochement with As-Sadat's regime, adding that these reports are aimed at harming Iraq, which is leading the Arab boycott campaign against the Egyptian regime.

On relations with the Soviet Union, Hammadi explained that these are relations of friendship and good cooperation unaffected by change. He explained that any dispute that might occur in terms of viewpoints between Iraq and the Soviet Union on an international issue is a natural and possible matter and is a sound sign demonstrating Iraq's nonaligned and independent policy.

The Iraqi foreign minister stressed the need to keep the Arab Gulf area far from international conflicts. He added that the main danger menacing this area is the competition between the two superpowers. Security can be consolidated in the area if it is kept far from international influence. Dr Hammadi reiterated Iraq's rejection of any superpower's influence in the area, be it through alliances, military bases and facilities or the presence of foreign fleets. He also reaffirmed Iraq's rejection of the Rapid Deployment Force and of the military facilities the United States is trying to obtain in the Arab Gulf area. He said such plans are against the independent and nonaligned policy of the Arab Gulf states. These plans are bound to shake the area's stability and exacerbate tension in the area.

Dr Hammadi asserted that Iraq would support Syria if it is exposed to an Israeli attack, adding that Iraq's stand is firm on any threat against any Arab state. He added that Iraq would side with any Arab state if it is exposed to any foreign threat, particularly Israel, irrespective of the regime and its relations with Iraq.

In another development, Dr Hammadi called for finding a rapid solution to the situation in Lebanon, adding that the Arabs must give more attention than before to this complicated matter, explaining that there is a solution for this urgent and complicated matter.

Dr Hammadi said that the main factors of the Lebanese crisis are due to the Zionist aggressive policy which is trying to dominate Lebanon and harm the Palestinian resistance. He said that Iraq supports the Palestinian people, the Palestinian resistance in southern Lebanon and the Lebanese people in all their efforts that seek to settle the Lebanese crisis in a manner that will safeguard Lebanon's unity and independence and keep it in the Arab fold.

Dr Sa'dun Hammadi said that Iraq had not received an invitation to an Arab summit conference. However, he said that the situation in Lebanon dictates the convocation of a summit conference. If Iraq is invited to a summit in the service of the Arab nation, it will be the first to respond.

OPPOSITION GROUPS COORDINATE ANTIREGIME ACTIVITES

JN291459 (Clandestine) Voice of Iraqi Kurdistan in Surani Kurdish 1530 GMT 28 Jun 81

[Text] The Secretariat of the Iraqi Democratic National Front has issued a statement in which it said that on 25 June 1981 it held a meeting attended by representatives of the Kurdish Socialist Party in Iraq, the Kurdish Democratic Party in Iraq and the Iraqi Communist Party to discuss ways to coordinate and expand the front's activities in the various fields.

The meeting also dealt with a plan to regulate the relationship between the peshmerga and the popular masses. It also studied the necessary measures to be taken to intensify the struggle against the fascist regime in Iraq.

The agenda of the next meeting of the higher committee of the Iraqi Democratic Front has been prepared.

OIL MINISTER RECEIVES ROMANIAN OFFICIAL 28 JUN

JN281136 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1055 GMT 28 Jun 81

[Text] Baghdad, 28 Jun (INA)--Revolution Command Council member and Oil Minister Tayih 'Abd al-Karim conferred here today with the first deputy minister in the Romanian Foreign Trade Ministry, Ion Nicolae, on bilateral oil relations and means to develop them. The implementation of oil agreements signed between the two countries and the contribution of Romanian companies in implementing oil projects in Iraq were also reviewed at the meeting.

The Romanian official arrived here 3 days ago on an official visit to Iraq.

PRIME MINISTER BADRAN URGES ARAB SOLIDARITY

JN291855 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Amman--Prime Minister Mudar Badran underlined the importance of drawing up a unified Arab strategy to face the Zionist enemy. Prime Minister Badran said that the real answer to Israel's expansionist schemes and the Zionist threat is the achievement of Arab solidarity and unity and the realization of the intrinsic power.

Prime Minister Badran stressed that we refuse to accept the condemnation of the Israeli aggression on the Iraqi nuclear reactor as the end of the matter because condemnation must be followed by a deep study and analysis of what happened and what may happen so that we can avoid similar incidents in the future. Most of all, the prime minister added, we should proceed further in developing our scientific and technological potentials, including nuclear technology, to serve the coming Arab generations.

Addressing a National Consultative Council [NCC] meeting held this morning under speaker Ahmad at-Tarawinah, Prime Minister Badran said that the Zionist aggression against the Iraqi nuclear reactor was not surprising to many of our nation's sons, especially those who have become fully aware of the Zionist movement's motives and objectives in our Arab region. Many of the leaders of the world's states, the prime minister added, were also not surpised, particularly those leaders who have been closely following the Zionist movement's expansionist course, which is embodied in Israel. However, the incident was painful and grievous to all Arabs since it has brought to the surface the unbalanced confrontation between the Arabs and the Zionist aggression. This incident has disclosed a rapidly growing military and scientific readiness in Israel in contrast to a state of disunion and relaxation on the Arab side.

Prime Minister Badran added: We have once again offered the enemy a chance to make a comparison between the Zionists' preparations and our state of indifference, noncommitment, irresponsibility and fragmentation of vision and action. This aggression has again made it clear to us that the states in direct confrontation are not the Zionists' sole target, but that all Arabs, regardless of their nearness to the hotbed of the aggression, are subject to the Zionist aggression.

Prime Minister Badran explained that the aggression on the Iraqi nuclear reactor stresses what we believe in this country and what we have frequently warned about--that Zionism has made the Arab's progressive installations in the various economic, social, scientific, technological and military fields into basic targets for its aggression in order to entrench its presence in the Arab land.

Prime Minister Badran emphasized that this is our understanding of Zionism and that this will remain our concept of this movement until the time comes when the Arabs, God willing, become capable of curbing and restraining the Zionist outburst of aggression.

Prime Minister Badran added that Jordan's call for building the Arab intrinsic power stems from this understanding. Jordan reiterates this understanding by working in the direction of further promoting Arab solidarity in a way that will underline the unity of Arab objectives, work and commitment.

Prime Minister Badran explained that Jordan's stand at the side of Iraq in its just war to restore the Arab rights on the eastern flank of the homeland is in accordance with this understanding as well. Furthermore, the prime minister added, Jordan translates this understanding into a tangible reality by its call for drawing up a unified Arab strategy to cope with the development of the various fields of confrontation, progress and construction. Jordan's adherence to these principles and continuous efforts to accomplish them, in spite of the intrigues, plots and obstacles our nation is facing, stem from our faith in this nation's potentials, nobility and ability to face all plots and remove all obstacles.

Prime Minister Badran stressed that Israel is trying to hinder us but will never stop us from progressing. Israel, the prime minister said, is also trying to plant despair in our hearts and to engage us with our regional concerns, but Israel will never defeat our will or fragment our patriotic and united aspirations and action.

Commenting on President Saddam Husayn's first and immediate reaction to the attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor, Prime Minister Badran said that His Excellency President Saddam Husayn has confidently stressed that Iraq's determination and insistance to proceed with its nuclear program is the only answer to this aggression. Prime Minister Badran stressed that Jordan as well as all the honorable Arabs share President Saddam's opinion and praise his wisdom and will.

Prime Minister Badran said that it is quite natural for one to agree with the opinion of the NCC members that the best answer to the Zionist enemy's objectives and to all sources of aggression against the Arab nation is to bring about unity and solidarity, build up the intrinsic Arab power and place the nation's resources and capabilities in the service of our objectives. This is what we stress and work to achieve, the prime minister added.

Concluding his statement, Prime Minister Badran thanked all NCC members who delivered speeches at the session and suggested that the NCC Foreign Relations Committee be summoned for a meeting.

CROWN PRINCE RECEIVES IRAQI OFFICIAL 29 JUN

JN291703 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] Amman--Crown Prince Hasan this morning received Tariq Hamad al-'Abdallah, President Saddam Husayn's envoy, Revolution Command Council secretary general and acting chief of the president's office.

Talks during the meeting centered on the Arab causes under the prevailing circumstances and the importance of Arab solidarity in foiling the Zionist schemes and expansionist plots. The two sides also reviewed the fraternal relations and bonds between the two countries.

The meeting was attended by the Iraqi ambassador in Amman.

SECURITY FORCE ENTERS ZAHLAH; COMBATANTS EVACUATED

Preparatory Meetings

NC291738 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan today met with Minister of State Joseph Abu Khatir. Following the meeting, minister Abu Khatir said: As far as Zahlah is concerned, it seems that all difficulties have been removed. We hope everything will end within the next 2 days.

Meanwhile, a meeting was held this morning in the office of Staff Maj Gen Ahmad al-Haj, director general of the internal security forces. The meeting was attended by Minister of Public Works and Transport Ilyas al-Hirawi and staff officers Brig Gen Salim Darwish and Lt Col Rafiq al-Fighali. Those meeting discussed the outcome of previous meetings and the entry of an internal security forces into Zahlah and its suburbs to restore life to normal there. This force has put on a standby. It will to set out from its assembly points on receiving orders.

Security Force Enters

NC300635 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] At dawn today units of the internal security force entered Zahlah in implementation of the steps planned to solve the city's crisis and a subsequent comprehensive solution of the crisis from which Lebanon has been suffering for more than 6 years. The security force is taking up positions in Zahlah to maintain security and restore normal conditions in the city after the recent incidents.

'Armed Men' Escorted Out

NC300857 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] Under the supervision of Public Works and Transport Minister Ilyas al-Hirawi and the commander of the Zahlah gendarme detachment, Lt Col Rafiq al-Fighali, alien armed men have been transported out of Zahlah in buses belonging to the internal security force. The convoy was led by Minister al-Hirawi's car conveying the man in charge of the armed men, Minister al-Hirawi, the chief of intelligence of the Syrian forces deployed with the Arab Deterrent Forces, Lt Col Muhammad Ghanim, and Bishop George Iskandar.

The convoy was escorted from Zahlah up to Al-Jumbhur area by internal security and Arab Deterrent Forces. In Al-Jumhur the escorting of the convoy was taken over by a Lebanese Army force.

Zahlah is now jubilant at the return of normal life to the city. Arrangements are being made for the deployment of internal security forces throughout the city.

VOL REPORTS ON SITUATION IN BEIRUT, NORTH, SOUTH

NC300713 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Sporadic bursts of machinegun fire were reported this morning along the contact lines and traditional axes in Beirut. The Al-Yasu'iyah area and the army positions in the Sodeco were earlier subjected to rocket fire from Syrian positions.

In northern Lebanon, the Syrians, backed by armed followers of Franjiyah, have attempted to provoke the northern mountain villages and the Lebanese Army positions in the area.

No significant incidents were reported in southern Lebanon except for the Israeli shelling of the An-Nabatiyah area and overflights by Israeli warplanes to reconnoiter armed Palestinian and leftist movements in the Tyre and Sidon areaa.

GDR DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER VISITS FOR TALKS

Arrival Statement

JN271658 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 27 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Damascus--Guenther Kleiber, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, arrived in Damascus this afternoon at the head of an official delegation on a 4-day visit to the country. He was welcomed at Damascus International Airport by 'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah, deputy prime minister for economic affairs, a number of ministers, the GDR ambassador in Damascus and the embassy staff.

Speaking to a SANA correspondent, Kleiber expressed his delight at visiting Syria in order to work with the friends here in various fields of cooperation. He condemned the aggre sive policy of imperialism and Zionism and their schemes against the Arab people and their central cause of Palestine. He reiterated his country's unreserved support for our country's just struggle against the aggressive and expanionist policies of the Zionist and imperialist forces which are aimed against the Arab people's independence and freedom.

Kleiber emphasized that his country, as well as the rest of the socialist bloc's countries, support the Palestinian people's just and legitimate right to establish their independent state on their national soil.

Talks Begin

JN281956 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 28 Jun 81

[Text] The first round of official talks began in Damascus today between the Syrian side under 'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah, deputy prime minister for economic affairs, and the GDR side under Guenther Kleiber, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers. The meeting was attended on the Syrian side by Salim Yasin, minister of state for planning affairs, and a number of officials in the state ministries. On the GDR side the meeting was attended by the members of the delegation accompanying Kleiber and the GDR ambassador in Damascus.

The two sides reviewed the development of the friendly relations between the two countries and means to strengthen and promote these relations in the future. The two sides affirmed their mutual desire to promote Syrian-GDR cooperation in the service of the people in the two countries.

Premier Reception

JN291503 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Dr 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm received Mr Guenther Kleiber and his delegation this morning. The meeting was attended by 'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah and Dr Salim Yasin, minister of state for planning affairs.

At the outset of the meeting, Dr Kleiber conveyed to Dr al-Kasm the regards of Mr Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers. He expressed his country's great concern over developing political, economic and cultural cooperation between Syria and the GDR in the two countries' joint interest.

Mr Kleiber reiterated the GDR's support for Syria's struggle under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad against the Zionist and imperialist schemes and the GDR's stand alongside Syria in all fields so that Syria will achieve its goals and world peace can be safeguarded, a peace that has become more complicated to achieve since imperialism is trying to escalate tension in the Middle East, Europe and everywhere in the world.

Dr al-Kasm welcomed Mr Kleiber and his delegation, expressing complete satisfaction over the positive results of the two sides' talks, which reflect the effective and fruitful cooperation between the two friendly states in all fields. He pointed out that this is natural since the Syrian and German peoples' interest lies in confronting one enemy, the enemy of all the peace-loving and justice-loving peoples--U.S. imperialism--whose strategy in Europe and all parts of the world is to subjugate the peoples and prevent them from liberating themselves and achieving progress.

Dr al-Kasm added: Under the leadership of President al-Asad, we in Syria believe in victory and have confidence in our right, our people's capability and the support of our friends in the socialist states.

At the end of the meeting, Dr al-Kasm asked Mr Kleiber to convey his congratulations to Mr Stoph on his reelection as chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers.

Al-Asad Meeting

JN291722 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received Guenther Kleiber, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, at 1330 today. The meeting was attended by 'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah, deputy prime minister for economic affairs, and Dr Heinz-Dieter Winter, GDR ambassador in Damascus.

Mr Kleiber conveyed to President Hafiz al-Asad Chairman Erich Honecker's greetings and gratitude for President al-Asad's congratulations on his reelection as chairman of the GDR Council of State. They discussed cooperation between Syria and the GDR in various fields.

The two sides highly praised this cooperation and agreed to further strengthen and extend its aspects. They also discussed the international situation, particularly the imperialist and Zionist schemes in Europe and the Middle East. They discussed the dangers to peace and security due to these schemes, which seek to escalate tension in this region and the whole world.

President al-Asad explained the situation in the region and Israel's attempts to explode the situation in Lebanon and the region through U.S. imperialist support. The president stressed that we in Syria want just peace and if Israel attacks us, we will defend ourselves in the proper way. Both sides stressed the need for the people to be alert and determined to confront imperialism and its schemes.

Mr Kleiber stressed the GDR's continued support for Syria's stand and just struggle. He stressed the GDR's support for the resolution adopted by the WPC's international conference for solidarity with Syria and the PLO. He congratulated the president on being awarded the (Julio Curie) Gold Medal by the presidency of the WPC. The president thanked him and requested him to convey his greetings to Chairman Erich Honecker.

BEGIN OPPOSES CLAUSE IN SINAI FORCE AGREEMENT

TA300727 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 30 Jun 81 p 1

[By political correspondent 'Uzi Benziman]

[Text] The agreement on the formation of the Sinai multinational force will not be initialed in the coming days, following a decision by the prime minister not to approve the agreement of the Israeli negotiating team to include a clause which would allow the supervisory force to be disbanded with the mutual agreement of Israel and Egypt.

In the recent round of talks on the establishment of the force, which was conducted last week in Cairo, agreement was reached on the formulation of the document for setting up the supervisory force and for the way in which it would operate. It was agreed to include a clause asserting the force could be disbanded with the mutual agreement of Israel and Egypt. This clause was inserted after Egypt had been persuaded to withdraw its earlier demand to subordinate the agreement in some way to the United Nation's responsibility.

Israel opposed giving the United Nations any standing whatsoever in the establishment of the force, as long as that organization did not grant official recognition to the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty. In place of the clause which would have linked the force's creation to the United Nations, the Israeli team (headed by Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche) and the Egyptian team agreed on the formulation of a clause stating that the supervisory force could be ordered to leave Sinai--provided that order was given with the agreement of Israeli and Egypt alike.

When the Israeli team returned home, it was found that the prime minister was against having this clause included in the agreement. As a result, the meeting scheduled to take place within a few days in a European capital (apparently London)--at which Israeli, Egyptian and U.S. representatives were to initial the agreement--will be canceled. Instead, another tripartite meeting is now to be expected, at which the clause to which the prime minister objects will be discussed anew.

POLLS OPEN FOR ELECTIONS TO 10TH KNESSET

TA300538 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] The elections to the 10th Knesset are beginning now. About 2.5 million Israeli citizens are entitled to vote. However, it is estimated that some 20 percent of them will not vote. The chairman of the central elections committee last night said that voting was not only a right but a moral obligation of anyone concerned about the future of the state. He emphasized that all the preparations had been made for the voting to be secret to permit any person to vote according to his conscience, awareness and will. Any citizen will be able to find out about his polling station at the information bureaus set up in the post offices. Persons outside their voting area, at distances of more than 20 km, may get a pass from the post office for a free bus ride to polling stations.

Unlike the rest of the country, for the IDF today is a normal working day. Nevertheless, the training program provides time to vote. A voting soldier will have to identify himself at the polling station by means of his civilian and military identity cards.

With the opening of the polling stations--most of them are opening now and those in small towns within 1 hour--conducting of propaganda activities within 25 meters of the polling station is banned. The election propaganda campaign ended last night. As stipulated by law, it is forbidden to conduct propaganda in the media. Some 16,000 policemen, border policemen and civil guards are ready to maintain the security on election day, with an operation called Mo'ed [Holiday] 81. All police leaves have been canceled and administrative officers are also taking part in patrol and security missions.

SHIM'ON PERES COMMENTS ON REGIONAL POLICY PLANS

TA291212 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] In a radio interview broadcast in France, Shim'on Peres has said that if he is elected prime minister tomorrow he will first confer with the Egyptian president in order to save, as he called it, the bilateral peace. Peres said that at most there are 10 years to achieve peace with Israel's neighbors and he is prepared to discuss this with all the relevant Arab elements except for Yasir 'Arafat. In his opinion, the conditions for nuclear nonproliferation in the Middle East and for the disengagement of forces will be created out of peace, not out of nuclear nonproliferation charters.

RABIN INTERVIEWED ON DECISION TO JOIN ALIGNMENT

TA261115 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 26 Jun 81 pp 1, 2

[Interview with Yitzhaq Rabin by Eytan Haber in Rabin's house in Neve Avivim on 25 June]

[Text] "I accepted the proposal to serve as defense minister in the Alignment's government since, among other things, I fear for the image and future of the State of Israel if the Likud returns for another term in power," MK Yitzhaq Rabin said in a talk with YEDI'OT AHARONOT last night. The defense minister-designate of the Alignment government said he believes and hopes that the number of voters for the Alignment in the elections next week will rise following his decision to join Shim'on Peres' government when and if it is formed.

In his home in Neve Avivim in northern Tel Aviv, exhausted after a long day of deliberations, talks and a midnight news conference, between one telephone call and another, all from well-wishers, Yitzhaq Rabin said he crossed a line on the past in his relations with Shim'on Peres, the Alignment's candidate for premiership.

Question: Can you work with Shim'on Peres?

Answer: Yes.

Question: Have you changed your mind about him?

Answer: I crossed a line over the past in order to give way for a better future.

Question: Why did you allow the Likud to use excerpts from your book against Shim'on Peres?

Answer: The exaggerated use the Likud made in excerpts from my book for the purpose of elections propaganda indicates the Likud's lack of matter-of-fact, convincing arguments. In the step I took today I, in fact, chose the most effective way to reply to the wild and cynical use made of excerpts from my book. My readiness to serve in a Shim'on Peres-led government is the answer I give to the Likud.

Question: Why did you decide to take such a step?

Answer: The last development that led me to accept the appeals to serve as defense minister in a Peres government when it is set up is a result of what happened lately. The violence in the elections campaign, the polarization in the Israeli society due to the violence, the latest security developments, the way the government handled all these issues--all this strengthened my recognition that the Labor Party should make use of every possible force to attain a bigger victory in the elections.

Question: Do you not think that the public will view your step as going to (Canosa), a concession of principles thus damaging your credibility?

Answer: In the elections campaign I felt the public's trust and sympathetic attitude toward me. I found this in all public sectors. Therefore, I could not see a possibility of not accepting the appeal and joining the government as defense minister when the Alignment wins the elections next week. I want to remind you that already in the competition over the chairmanship of the Labor Party I said that although I had no inclination to serve in the government I would still accept the decision of my colleagues if a serious proposal is made to me. In the appearance I made on television in March I said that if the post of defense minister was suggested to me I would consider it with all earnestness. Therefore, I decided to put aside past bitterness, to cross a line over them and to undertake the position and responsibility, also with the hope and confidence that such a step will increase the number of Alignment voters.

Question: You served as a prime minister. Will it be right of you to serve as a defense minister?

Answer: For 27 years I served as a military man and dedicated most of my lifetime to the security of the State of Israel. I would view a refusal on my part to accept an offer to serve as the defense minister as turning my back on the most vital issue of the existence of the State of Israel.

Question: So it happened that Hayim Bar-Lev, your friend from service in the Palmah [prestate military organization], was pushed out of his candidacy for the defense minister.

Answer: I honor and appreciate his responsible and impersonal conduct. We served in the Palmah and IDF together and I learned to appreciate and respect the man and his talents. We had and still have good, friendly relations. We will cooperate in the next government when it is formed.

DAYAN COMMENTS ON POSSIBLE POLITICAL FUTURE

TA261538 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 26 Jun 81 p 3

[By Amnon Barzilay]

[Text] "There may be a possibility that Telem will be in the government and I will not be a minister," Telem head Moshe Dayan said. "In MAPAM, too, it was customary that the movement leaders, Hazan and Ya'ari, were not cabinet members." Due to his state of health Dayan says that "If I were offered the defense minister post I would reject the offer but another position in the government demanding long working hours, speeches and lectures--I can shoulder this." However, he does not want or perhaps he cannot dissipate the questions about his personal political plans after the elections. In his opinion Telem did not come to solve a personal problem: "This is not a question of whether there will be a star minister. This is a question of methods."

At the beginning of the election campaign about 20 seats were predicted for the Dayan-led party. Recent polls do not bode well for Telem. Still, in the battle between the two big parties it is possible that it will be a small list that will tip the scales. Mr Dayan, like the Alignment leaders, waits for the decision of the undecided voters, comprising 30 percent of the electorate. "They are sitting on the fence. They are the fencesitters. This is a term which I am personally familiar with."

Dayan is not prepared to disclose his cards and say on the eve of elections with which of the two big parties he would agree to form a coalition. His personal status in Israel and in the world, his political experience, guarantee that in either of the two possible governments, the Likud or the Alignment, he would hold a senior positon (if his list were needed to reach a majority of 61 Knesset seats or in order to strengthen the governmental coalition).

Dayan distinguishes between the personal and practical planes: "Up till now I feel deep friendship toward both Shim'on Peres and Yitzhaq Rabin, Hayim Bar-Lev and Me'ir 'Amit. I can list many of the Alignment's leaders among my friends. However, I worked with Menahem Begin as well and had he not deviated from his policy I would have surely continued to serve in his government to implement the autonomy idea. We could work together. However, I am closer to Peres than to Begin. Begin never called me Moshe, but Mr Defense Minister, and I called him Mr Prime Minister, unlike his relations with As-Sadat, whom Begin addressed as Anwar while As-Sadat called him Menahem.

However, despite the personal closeness to the Alignment leaders Dayan has a reservation: "I can see Shim'on as my favorite, a wonderful man, but if he wants to hand back 70 percent of the territories, I will fight fiercely that he does not become prime minister. The same holds true for Begin. I can appreciate him, but if he and Dr Burg consciously prevent the continuation of the peace process the question important for me will be peace with the Arabs and not whether Begin is suitable for prime minister or not."

Dayan has a categorical opinion on the social changes in the country which partly led to the wave of violence against the Alignment. Among Israel's prominent political figures Dayan is the only one who is prepared to admit the existence of the ever-increasing gap between the two societies: "The inhabitants of the poor neighborhoods and members of the oriental communities harbor deep hatred for the Alignment. This is not against a partisan but against a social background. This includes me and perhaps also you. At least, I hope it includes you. A man gets up at 5 o'clock in the morning and takes a bus to work. He has a family, a large family with many children who shout and litter the house. Laundry is hung on the windows. Later he passes through Zahala, sees the nice houses. All the children there go to university. If they only so wish, they have a car parked at their house, sometimes even two cars. One small, for the wife. The husband's car is sometimes maintained by his place of work. We are two separate groups from the social point of view...from the social point of view they do not at all care for Dayan's lectures on the peace agreement and the territories. This does not enter their heads. This is a group which hankers after this Polish Jew Begin and I just cannot explain this. You see Begin, you hear his accent. How can the members of the communities view him as the man of their hearts? I cannot explain this. Perhaps it is due to this vulgar style, although in private talks and in negotiations he is a polished gentleman."

BEGIN DESCRIBES IRAQI DEFENSES NEAR REACTOR

TA280928 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 28 Jun 81 p 1

[By political correspondent Ilan Kfir]

[Text] Last night Prime Minister Begin disclosed that there was a special airfield of Iraqi interceptor aircraft near the Iraqi reactor that was bombarded and their task was to prevent the penetration of enemy aircraft into the area of the reactor. Mr Begin described the defense system around the reactor as a fortress, stating that besides the interceptors the Iraqis also positioned SAM-2 and SAM-3 missiles there, intended to hit aircraft at high altitudes, up to 100,000 feet, and SAM-9 missiles slated to hit low-flying aircraft. Antiaircraft artillery was also stationed in the area. He further said that more than anything else he was afraid that Israeli aircraft would be hit during the operation and that pilots would be killed or captured. According to him, in a country with a ruthless regime such as Saddam Husayn's, captivity and torture could be one of the most terrible things a man could ever experience. Therefore, he was happy when the chief of staff told him by telephone that all aircraft carried out the mission safely.

SUDAN

NUMAYRI INTERVIEWED BY AL-AHRAM ON AL-QADHDHAFI

NC292106 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1655 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] Cairo, 29 Jun (MENA)--Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri has said that he expects to visit Egypt in the next few days during the month of Ramadan, and that he will spend several days in Cairo. The Sudanese president said: I do not want to repeat what I said about Al-Qadhdhafi, but I want to explain that solidarity is a necessity in all spheres and, furthermore, Egypt must be in this solidarity. Moreover, Egypt must be in any Arab meeting because Egypt has weight, unlike Libya, which has no effect in the area.

In an interview in today's edition of AL-AHRAM, President Ja'far Numayri pointed out that the attempts by the rejectionists will have no effect or result because they tried to (?isolate) Egypt. Isolating Egypt will not be in the interest of Egypt or the Arabs and that is why I carried out indirect contacts. These contacts were extremely useful because they received a good reaction and I found listening ears.

President Numayri added: What is more important is that we must use Egypt's steps toward peace in the interest of the Arabs so that the latter will not be against any Egyptian moves in the future. The recovery of some Arab territories--namely, Sinai and other Egyptian territories--brings pride to Egypt and it is not a crime that it committed. Moreover, it is a gain for the Arabs when Egypt recovers Arab territories.

The Sudanese president denied Libyan claims that Sudan had given territory to be used as bases for America. He said: What Libya is saying and accusing us of is some kind of positive self-defense. Al-Qadhdhafi follows his own method of attacking people before they attack him. President Numayri added: Every year Al-Qadhdhafi celebrates the existence of a new base, sometimes in Tripoli and sometimes elsewhere. He has built and given away a large number of bases in Libya. Moreover, there are scores of villages filled with tanks and military stores which no one is using, but with which Al-Qadhdhafi attacks other states.

The Sudanese president affirmed that Sudan needs Al-Qadhdhafi's weapons and not his soldiers, and that these weapons will either become Egyptian or Sudanese weapons, but Al-Qadhdhafi is using Soviets, Cubans, East Germans and mercenaries. [sentence as received]

NUMAYRI, LIBERIA'S DOE BEGIN TALKS IN KHARTOUM

Numayri Speech

JN291359 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1455 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] Khartoum, 29 Jun (SUNA)--Official talks began here this afternoon between the Sudanese side under President Numayri and the Liberian side under president [as received] Samuel Doe. Addressing the opening session, President Numayri underlined the significance of the Liberian delegation's visit to Sudan, especially since it comes on the presidential level. The president said that this visit will mark the starting point of a new stage of fraternal bilateral relations and cooperation.

President Numayri called for intensifying the efforts to translate the two sides' cohesion of viewpoints into a concrete reality, particularly since the two countries share the same views on issues of internal development and strengthening national unity. President Numayri added that Sudan's desire to further promote its relations with Liberia stems from a deep faith in the necessity to develop and bolster inter-African cooperation, because this is the sole path leading to the unity of all Africa.

In this regard, the president pointed out Sudan's simultaneous efforts to back the well-studied cooperation among some African states, as well as the existing cooperation among Sudan, Kenya and Ethiopia. The president described this cooperation as based on strong pillars and supported by the intensive work of various joint committees. The president also referred to Sudan's strong relations with Uganda and Zaire as well as to the special relations between Egypt and Sudan, which are being translated into an ideal economic integration. [passage indistinct]

Doe's Comments

JN292017 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1840 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] Khartoum, 29 Jun (SUNA)--Liberian President Samuel Doe has announced that the problem of the Horn of Africa may become a world crisis, which would constitute a real danger. Speaking during the opening session of the Sudanese-Liberian talks here today, President Doe called for not turning the African Continent into a laboratory for testing ideologies. In this regard, he said that Africa owes a debt to President Numayri for his efforts to settle the Somali-Ethiopian dispute.

President Doe added that the problem of the Horn of Africa can be solved through traditional African methods, provided that each of the concerned conflicting parties show readiness for reconciliation and forgiveness. He stressed that disputes among brothers can be easily solved through means of reconciliation, consultation and negotiation and not through confrontation.

The Liberian president expressed his satisfaction with Sudanese-Liberian relations, underlining the fact that the two countries can further strengthen these relations through bilateral cooperation in the various fields. The Liberian president stressed that Sudan's experience in the field of national unity stands as an example to be followed by all peace-lovers in the world.

CHAD OPPOSITION SAID FRUSTRATED AT OAU RESOLUTION

JN291900 Khartoum SUNA in English 1840 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] Khartoum, 29 Jun (SUN)--Chadian opposition fronts expressed frustration over the OAU summit's resolution on Chad. In a statement delivered today to SUDAN NEWS AGENCY (SUNA) the fronts described the resolution as boosting illegitimate government in Chad which lost its legitimacy following the Libyan forces' entry into Chad.

The statement said that President Goukouni Oueddei took power according to Lagos agreement, which he was the first to violate because he called foreign forces in Chad.

The statement added that all Chadian opposition fronts would escalate struggle against the Libyan troops.

SOMALIA

OFFICIAL PRESS STATEMENT ON OAU REPORT REJECTION

EA291750 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1850 GMT 28 Jun 81

[Text] The Somali Government has vehemently rejected the report released by the OAU committee on the question of the Horn of Africa. The Somali Government sees the report as an obstacle to meaningful attempts to end the crisis in the Horn of Africa and achieve lasting peace and stability in that region of Africa.

This was contained in a press statement released today by the delegation headed by the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party secretary general and the Somali Democratic Republic [SDR] president, Challe Mohamed Siad Barre. The statement was read at a press conference by the minister of mineral resources and water development, Challe Hussein Abd al-Qadir Qasim, and stated that the adoption of the committee report will increase hatred, war, friction, and bloodshed and speed up confrontation of the superpowers in the Horn of Africa region. The SDR Government completely rejects the adoption of the erroneous report which is not based on justice. The SDR Government sees the report as adding fuel to the burning fire and enmity in the Horn of Africa.

The press conference was also attended by the minister of information and broadcasting of the SDR.

Challe Qasim added that Somalia has warned of the dangers that can come from the adoption of that report respecting its provisos and said Somalia called upon the leaders of Africa to carry out their obligation to save further death and suffering in the area by creating an atmosphere conducive to a solution of the crisis based on lasting peace and stability in the region.

To take a wrong view of the crisis, as the committee has done, will only thwart and bring to nothing the efforts of Somalia and other governments to achieve peace, said the minister. The official press statement adds that the SDR Government will spare no effort in its attempt to end the crisis in peace and justice even though the Abyssinian regime has spurned all the sincere suggestions Somalia has put forward.

We support the mediation committee and call for its efforts to be continued. We also support any other mediation effort that can produce a meaningful and lasting peace, added the official statement released by the SDR Government. The SDR Government further declared that the eight-nation committee appointed to study the issue had exceeded its terms of reference and therefore erred in its report, which goes against the OAU and UN Charters.

The eight-nation committee completely overlooked sensitive issues involving the lives of fellow human beings and the questions of the suffering refugees who have been forced out of their homelands by the obstinate rulers of Abyssinia. This could produce long-lasting adverse effects for all concerned.

The official statement adds that the report of the eight-nation committee is far from taking into account the true historical facts, nature and political situation in the region. The minister of mineral resources and water development, Challe Hussein Abd al-Qadir Qasim, stating the SDR's position concerning a solution to the problem, said the core of the problem is the struggle between the Western Somali Liberation Front and the Abyssinian colonizers. Challe Hussein Abd al-Qadir Qasim added that so long as African leaders avoid the real truth of the situation in the Horn of Africa, peace will never prevail in the region.

UGANDA

OBOTE INTERVIEWED ON LIBYA TIES, DOMESTIC ISSUES

EA281650 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1703 GMT 27 Jun 81

[Interview with Ugandan President Milton Obote by unidentified correspondent from the "OAU Report" program; recorded--date and place not given]

[Excerpt] [Question] Your Excellency, current reports give an indication of a growing conflict between Uganda and Libya. I wonder, could you briefly explain to our viewers the nature of this African conflict?

[Answer] I wouldn't really put it that there is a growing conflict between Uganda and Libya. I admit that since the overthrow of the regime of Idi Amin, the relationship between Uganda and Libya has been rather cool. I do know that before the elections in December of last year, a number of Ugandan ministers did go to Libya to try to normalize the situation but nothing came out of it. After the elections, I tried a different formula by talking to the Libyan representatives in Kampala. Again nothing came out of this.

Now, of recent days, there was this incident whereby persons claiming to be members of the Libyan Bureau did approach, as I am told, did approach a private citizen in Kampala and asked that private citizen to use his influence and get the airport authorities to open the airport at night for two Libyan aircraft either to land or to overfly Uganda.

Now the issue here is that we are not against the Libyan Bureau provided that their being in Uganda is discussed with us. But to have persons who claim to be diplomats and yet [are] not diplomats approaching private citizens for something of this nature is a grave matter.

So the officials concerned, the ministers in Uganda, decided to investigate this matter and we shall use diplomatic methods, diplomatic ways, to try and find out from Tripoli to what extent these people were acting on the authority of the government of Libya. Were they acting on their own or were they acting on the authority of the government of Libya? So that is the situation really.

[Question] Your Excellency, as soon as you became president you declared a general amnesty to enable Ugandans who live abroad to come back to Uganda and participate in rebuilding the country. To what extent would you say this has been successful?

[Answer] [Words indistinct] We declare general amnesty because in the case of Uganda we have tried to think about a general amnesty. But there are a number of Ugandans who still live abroad for various reasons and, on the direction of the government, I did make this call that they are free to return and I still make the same call. They are free to return.

I can only see one group of Ugandans who do not want to return home and that is those who may have committed serious crimes. But any other person who is abroad because of politics, because of differences of the past--that person is free. He can practice the politics right now in Uganda freely and nobody, I am sure, nobody is going to put him in jail because he disagrees either with the government or with certain persons in the government.

[Question] Mr President, talking of jails, there have been repeated report of members of parliament being detained without trial and quite a number of people being arrested. And the impression that is given to casual observers outside Uganda is that there is a growing, or there has been a fairly sizeable opposition to your government, despite the victory of your ruling party.

In the past there have been suggestions that you could contain some of this opposition through a government of national unity, and I remember our own president was one of the people who suggested that maybe a government of national unity may provide a solution to some of the problems that you face. Is this something that you are still thinking about or is it a matter of the past at the moment?

[Answer] Let us take the question item by item. First the question of a sizeable opposition. Now Uganda is one of the few countries in Africa with a multiparty system. When we went to elections last year we had four parties and two of them emerged as fairly well supported. The support was spread and mine came with over 60 seats and the opposition party came with around 50 seats. Now that is a big opposition and it is a healthy one.

So, I hope you are not saying that they should have come with one seat in order to prove that the opposition is not sizeable. But I think opposition should be sizeable in order if you want a multiparty democracy to succeed, the opposition should be fairly strong.

Now the issue is not the size of the opposition. Now it is this word opposition. What are we talking about? Are we talking about parliamentary opposition? Or we are talking about persons in ultraparliamentary opposition? Now, I think your question really refers to ultraparliamentary opposition, persons who don't accept parliamentary democracy, persons who don't accept change of government by the ballot, persons who want to rule Uganda by the gun.

Now, that one, the newspapers have appeared to give them some prominence that they are many. That they are not. We do not have, for instance, what I read and hear in great deals about the guerrilla warfare. Guerrilla activities we have, what I would describe as a terrorist situation. We have a terrorist situation, and we are handling that one.

Now, the second item now is people being arrested. What happened after the elections? The first act I did was to release from house arrest the former president, Godfrey Binaisa. The second thing I did was to ask the troops to go back to barracks and allowed the police to do patrol within Kampala and on the roads. The third was to lift the curfew in Kampala. The fourth was to release about 300 detainees who were in Luzira prison.

I did not detain them; they were detained after liberation by various UNLF [Ugandian National Liberation Front] governments. And we had worked out a program of this progressive release hoping that by the end of this year we would have finished releasing all those who had no serious crimes to be taken to court. But then immediately, whilst all these things, were attacks on the police, attacks in Kampala, attacks on property, attacks on persons.

Now, I would not want to say in an open broadcast like this why certain persons including MP's have been arrested. But you can take it from me that they have not been arrested because of politics. It is true, and I will say this quite openly, there is some connection between them and these terrorist activities. Virtually the [corrects himself] every MP who has been arrested has been taken to court.

So, the last item in your question is the question of a government of national unity. A government of national unity presupposes that several groups coming together to form a government of national unity. My party proposed this before the elections, and, I think, I should go back here because there has been some publicity which, I think, it was misplaced, misinformed, that my party did not like the UNLF to continue. No, we did like the UNLF. We had our reservations on the foundation of the UNLF, but after it was founded, we tried to make it work.

Now, on the issue of elections, we disagreed with the UNLF leaders, from March 1980 when they wanted UNLF candidates only to stand. We wanted to do the Zimbabwean exercise--that all the parties go to the people, test their strength, then come back in a government of national unity.

Now, we still stand on that position. But, if the other groups do not want to come in, what do we do? We have got, we have been given a mandate, we have got to run the country. As far as I know, the official, or parliamentary, opposition in Uganda did reject the idea of a government of national unity. And, I think, they still do reject that. But it is OK. They are in parliament. They can sit on the other side and we are on the other side. And in a way, we have a government of national unity, because there is an opposition party all the time trying to keep the ministers on their toes.

[Question] Your Excellency, since coming to power your catchwords have been tolerance and reconciliation. I wonder, to what extent do you see this gospel influencing the attitudes of the ultraopposition group?

[Answer] Well, this I don't think they like, reconciliation. I think they still want to test their strength through violence. But, I think, the issue is not influencing them; the issue is to capture the minds and the hearts of the people of Uganda. And that is what I am concentrating on.

I hope, once I have achieved that, the base for this ultraparliamentary opposition group will not be there.

RELIEF GROUPS HALT WORK IN WEST NILE PROVINCE

AB291813 Paris AFP in English 1755 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] Kampala, June 29 (AFP)--A number of international relief organizations have suspended their operations in Uganda's West Nile Province following an attack by government troops on the Ombaci Catholic mission there last week, agency officials said here. The officials said that none of their staff were injured in the attack, in which at least 60 people were killed. But they added that government troops had stolen persona' belongings such as radio cassettes and clothes from relief workers and pointed guns at some of them.

The officials said that relief organizations were particularly angered by the fact that the mission had been flying Red Cross flags at the time of the attack. The Red Cross flag no longer offers protection for our workers in West Nile, one agency official said.

The agencies which have pulled out of West Nile include the League of the Red Cross, the French Medecins Sans Frontieres, which was manning the Arua hospital, Oxfam and a German medical team of three doctors and three nurses, who were understood to have crossed the border into eastern Zaire.

The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) has meanwhile suspended its food convoys to Arua, restricting its operations to Nebbi, Pakwach and Ajumani, along the West Nile periphery. Only four Italian missionaries and two officials of the International Committee of the Red Cross, which traditionally operates in war zones, were left in Arua.

A senior UNDP official said the U.N. could no longer send food to Arua, which was evacuated by the civilian population at the start of the troubles ten days ago, leaving government troops to occupy the town. The official said today that there were over 8,000 refugees at the Ombaci Catholic mission when government troops opened fire on the mission. After the attack, all but 1,000 of the refugees fled into Zaire, he added.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

DACKO SETS CONDITIONS FOR RESUMING TIES WITH LIBYA

AB291650 Paris AFP in French 1544 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] Bangui, 29 Jun (AFP)--The CAR head of state, Mr David Dacko, has said that he received in Nairobi the Libyan delegation that participated in the 18th OAU summit in the Kenyan capital. It was at the request of the Libyan delegation. In an interview with radio Bangui President David Dacko, who was returning to his country at the end of the summit, pointed out on Sunday in Bangui that Libya has asked the CAR to resume diplomatic relations, to sign the cooperation agreements and to implement the program which was drawn up with the Government of the Central African Empire.

I did not give them any positive answer, stated the CAR head of state, who pointed out that he laid down certain conditions for the reopening of negotiations with the authorities in Tripoli.

He called on Libya not to support [illegible]AR armed groups or dissidents. When the CAR Government is satisfied that Libya is not supporting any CAR opponents or armed groups it can then reconsider its position, Mr Dacko added.

Finally, the CAR president pointed out that at the OAU summit he held extensive talks with UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim on the assistance program which the United Nations will provide the CAR for its economic recovery. Reporting on the pan-African summit, the CAR head of state believes that the main things the CAR desired were achieved.

GOVERNMENT INTENDS TO REVISE ACCORDS WITH FRANCE

AB261708 Paris AFP in French 1547 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Text] Bangui, 26 Jun (AFP)--Central African Prime Minister Simon Narcisse Bozanga declared Friday in an interview with AFP in Bangui that the CAR intends to revise all cooperation agreements existing between it and France. He said that a veritable Marshall plan must be set up for the CAR.

The accession of the Socialists to power in France opens an era of hope for the whole of Africa in general and for the CAR in particular, Mr Bozanga noted. Then he pointed out that the CAR was through with the paternalism of Mr Giscard d'Estaing, who never succeeded in redressing the economic situation of our country, even though he rid us of Emperor Jean Bedel Bokassa. We can now talk of failure of the French policy of cooperation in the CAR, he added.

Mr Bozanga also said that for too long a time France has only sought to pay the salaries of Central African civil servants without actually attempting to relieve our economy or to seriously determine the nature of the catastrophic situation following Bokassa's rule. This behavior, the prime minister added, was very humiliating for the CAR.

The prime minister pointed out that his government was busily compiling solid files on the revision of his country's cooperation agreements with France, which will soon be submitted to the French authorities for examination. He then expressed the hope that bilateral cooperation will henceforth be coherent and will no longer be dominated by personal man-to-man relationships, but rather by state-to-state relationships.

Referring to the presence of French troops in the CAR, the prime minister merely justified their presence by saying that tension persists in Central Africa, especially in Chad, which shares common borders with the CAR. The day the CAR Government would like them to leave, it will say so, Mr Bozanga stressed briefly.

With regard to the recent dissolution of the General Union of the Central African Workers, UGTC, Mr Bozanga stated that the central committee of this sole labor union was manipulated by some political parties, especially by the Central African People's Liberation Movement, MLPC, led by Mr Ange Patasse, the unsuccessful candidate in the last presidential elections won by head of state David Dacko. He gave assurance that the UGTC has not complied with the regulations on trade union movement and has politicized itself, henceforth becoming unconstitutional. Then Mr Bozanga recalled that political parties can no longer express their views on the national radio. The electoral period is now over, he added. Let us put an end to our wrangling and set to work. We must again win the confidence of investors.

130 DEPARTING FRENCH TROOPS TO BE REPLACED

AB271141 Paris AFP in French 0906 GMT 27 Jun 81

[Text] Bangui, 27 Jun (AFP)--A total of 130 French soldiers who will conclude their stay in the CAR at the end of this month will be replaced on 1 July in accordance with rotation programs drawn up by Paris before the accession to power of Mr Francois Mitterrand, it was learned from informed sources in Bangui on Friday. Thus, the new Socialist government apparently does not intend to withdraw, at least in the immediate future, the French troops stationed on CAR territory, it is believed in the CAR capital.

The withdrawal from the CAR last May of a French military company (about 130 men) which was not replaced could be taken to mean that France was moving toward a progressive withdrawal of its troops from the CAR, but Bangui has given assurances that there is no cause for alarm.

The military strength of the Barracuda force, the codename given to the French force which overthrew Emperor Bokassa on 20 September 1979, is presently estimated at approximately 1,100 men: 300 of them in Bangui and 800 at Bouar, 450 km from the CAR capital, not far from the Chadian border. However, some new developments have been interjected into the stationing of the Barracuda force in the CAR. The force will be renamed on 1 July and thus will loose some of its mysterious character, becoming only an agency for operational assistance in CAR. Moreover, the French military headquarters near the University of Bangui, whose presence recently caused some disturbances among the students, has been transferred. The headquarters and the main contingent have now been moved to the outskirts of the CAR capital. Finally, military personnel on leave and members of patrols have been ordered to move about the streets of the city in civilian dress.

It is explained in Bangui that these discretionary measures are aimed at avoiding tensions between the French soldiers and some members of the local population. These tensions have been noticed on several occasions during these past few months.

"This does not mean, however, that the French Army is a permanent feature here," Col Yves Bechu, the Barracuda commander, told AFP. The first characteristic of the troops based in the CAR is mobility, and we can leave within hours, the officer stressed.

Colonel Bechu also stressed various other activities of the French soldiers in CAR. The five doctors assigned to the Barracuda force frequently provide services to the civilian population, especially in the villages.

The French soldiers have also successfully carried out civil engineering work (rehabilitation of roads, etc.) and have also engaged in supply activities in certain regions. Finally, at the request of President Dacko, the Barracuda force has extended its inspection missions to the interior of the country. Colonel Bechu willingly shows visitors letters of thanks or appreciation he receives regularly from the provincial authorities because of his men's activities. But in any case, the French Army in the CAR does not act as a peacekeeping force, observers in Bangui point out. It is there only to defend the territory against external aggression, in accordance with defense agreements signed between France and CAR about 20 years ago.

GHANA

LIMANN RETURNS; WILL NOT ATTEND NEXT OAU SUMMIT

AB290835 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] President Limann returned to Accra yesterday from Nairobi where he attended the OAU summit. He was welcomed by the vice president, Dr deGraft Johnson, cabinet ministers, members of Parliament and the diplomatic corps.

Speaking to newsmen at the airport, Dr Limann said the summit achieved a wonderful success, he hoped. He said it has the largest attendance so far since the organization was established.

On the question of whether Ghana will attend the next summit in Libya, President Limann said if Libya mends her way or not, Ghana would not attend. He said Libya has been trying to destroy not only the OAU but also other member countries. The president pointed out that the Libyan leader did not even have the courtesy to attend this year's meeting.

The president said one of the most important decisions taken was to put up an African candidate for the post of UN secretary general. He said the Tanzanian foreign minister, Mr Salim Ahmed Salim, is to be sponsored for the post.

Dr Limann said Ghana was supporting all measures including sanctions against South Africa to force her to grant independence to Namibia.

TRANSPORT MINISTER, LEGISLATORS RESOLVE TENSION

AB260921 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Text] The growing tension between the executive and the legislature has been resolved in the supreme interest of the nation. This was the outcome of a meeting called yesterday by the vice president, Dr deGraft Johnson, at the request of the president. The meeting was attended by MP's, ministers, deputy ministers, the chairman and some members of the council of state and the leaders of the Christian churches at the Kwame Nkrumah Conference Center in Accra. An official statement issued after the meeting said the minister of transport and communications, Mr Harry Sawyerr, withdrew the statement made against members of Parliament on April 10 and apologized to Parliament. Similarly Dr Tachi Otu, Mr Adai Mensah, Mr (Usu) Acheampong and Mr Kweku Baah, all MP's, withdrew the allegations made against Mr Harry Sayerr and members of his family in Parliament on June 4 and apologized.

The statement said following these withdrawals and apologies, Mr Harry Sawyerr further withdrew the statement he made against members of Parliament and the speaker and some political parties represented in Parliament at his recent news conference in reply to the allegations made in Parliament and apologized accordingly to all concerned. He also undertook to withdraw the writ he had filed in the Supreme Court against the speaker. Dr Tachi Otu also undertook not to go ahead with his news conference scheduled for today. The vice president, on behalf of the president, expressed his appreciation for the spirit of maturity and understanding shown by all the parties concerned. He thanked the chairman and members of the council of state and the leaders of the Christian churches for the role they played in resolving the matter.

LIBERIA

DOE: COUNCIL DOES NOT INTEND TO STAY IN POWER

AB281325 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1200 GMT 28 Jun 81

[Text] Liberia's head of state, M Sgt Samuel Doe, has reiterated that the People's Redemption Council government, PRC, does not intend to remain in power in Liberia forever. Speaking in an exclusive interview yesterday with a leading Kenyan newspaper in Nairobi, where he is attending the 18th OAU summit, Master Sergeant Doe said the PRC came into power to help to correct the evils of the past from which the Liberian people had suffered for over 100 years. He said the sooner the foundation can be laid for constitutional democracy, the PRC will be happy to take exit and return Liberia to constitutional rule.

On the PRC's achievements since it came to power, Master Sergeant Doe told the paper that due to the serious economic situation in Liberia and due to other economic mismanagement and rampant corruption in the past, the government cannot boast of high achievements during its first year in office.

Questioned on what message he would like to leave with the Kenyans, since he is very popular with them, Master Sergeant Doe told the SUNDAY NATION newspaper: I expect that our two countries will move closer in economic, social and cultural relations.

MAJ GEN WEH SYEN WARNS AGAINST ACTING ON RUMORS

AB261940 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1900 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Text] The People's Redemption Council [PRC] cochairman and vice head of state, Maj Gen Thomas Weh Syen, has called on the joint national security forces and government officials not to act upon rumors but rather on facts presented to them. General Weh Syen said Liberia will not make any headway in her socioeconomic development if citizens align themselves with rumors. General Weh Syen made the statement at the capitol yesterday when he met with members of the PRC and other officials of government. He said this act will only lead to division and sectionalism which could undermine the PRC Government and disappoint the Liberian people.

General Weh Syen appealed to all security forces and officials of government to desist from taking actions based on rumors from individuals whose only intention is to destroy others. He emphasized that the fate of our country and its people lies in the leadership ability of the PRC and the men and women of the joint security forces. General Weh Syen warned that any person or group of persons who make it difficult for this government to play its role will be judged harshly by history.

SECURITY OFFICIALS RELEASE NEWSPAPER EMPLOYEES

AB261848 Paris AFP in English 1836 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Text] Monrovia, June 26 (AFP)--Liberian security officials have released 10 journalists and other staff from the DAILY OBSERVER, the country's only independent newspaper, after questioning them for three days, according to a reliable government source today.

OBSERVER Managing Director Kenneth Best was being kept at the headquarters of the National Security Agency (NSA) for further questioning, the source said. Mr Best and the other 10 OBSERVER staff were detained on Tuesday, the day after the newspaper published three readers' letters criticising government restrictions placed last week on the president of the Liberia national students union, Commany Wisseh. Mr Wisseh, who was called for questioning on Monday was reported still to be in NSA hands.

NIGERIA

COURT REJECTS APPEAL OF FORMER KADUNA GOVERNOR

AB292229 Lagos International Service in English 1630 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] The court of appeal has rejected an application by the former governor of Kaduna State to stay proceedings of the impeachment committee which investigated certain charges against him. The three-man panel of judges presided over by Mr Justice (Adenakaon) Ademola said since the committee of seven which carried out the investigations had finished its work and submitted its report there were no proceedings to stay. The other judges are Mr Justice Karibi White, who read the judgment, and Mr Justice Umorou Maidama. The appeal court explained that to grant the order sought by the former governor would be to prevent the successful party from enjoying the fruits of its success. The appeal court also ruled that to grant the injunction against the seven-man committee in the circumstances would render the eventual success of the impeachment committee useless and also inflict greater hardship than it would avoid. The court, however, decided to hear the substantive appeal on the issue as to whether the Kaduna high court should have stopped the work of the committee. In his argument, Mr J.O.K. Ajayi for the ex-governor, had said that the trial judge did not understand the principles which should have guided him in the exercise of his discretion. Mr Ajayi also contended that the judge at the Kaduna high court took into consideration matters irrelevant in the consideration of the case before him. Mr Peterside, who represented the seven-man committee, said the committee's leading counsel, Dr Mudiaga Odje, was unavoidably absent in court and asked for adjournment. The appeal court adjourned further hearing until Wednesday. It will be recalled that the Kaduna high court presided over by Mr Justice V.J.O. Chigbue has refused to prohibit the impeachment committee from completing its work and submitting its report to the [words indistinct] now pending at the Kaduna high court.

KADUNA DEPUTY GOVERNOR FILES COURT SUIT 29 JUN

AB300747 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] The Kaduna deputy governor, Alhaji Abba Musa Rimi, has taken the former governor of the state, Alhaji Balarabe Musa; the speaker of the state assembly, Alhaji Maman Abubakar Dan Musa, and the state government to court over the political developments in the state. The suit was filed in Kaduna today by his counsel, Chief S.R.A. Williams. In the suit the deputy governor wants the Kaduna high court to determine whether the staff of office of Alhaji Balarabe Musa as governor of Kaduna State has ceased. He also wants the court to declare whether it is necessary for him to be sworn in before he can lawfully perform the functions of the office of a governor. The deputy governor also wants an injunction to restrain all parties to this action and all officers and agents of the state government from doing anything in relation to the conduct of the affairs of the state govenment. No date has been fixed for hearing for both actions.

ANGOLA

GOVERNMENT PROTESTS SOUTH AFRICAN TROOP BUILDUP

EA271532 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Text] The government of the People's Republic of Angola has sent a letter to UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim informing him that South Africa is intensifying its aggressive policies against Angola. The letter goes on to say that South Africa has concentrated 95,000 soldiers and mercenaries as part of its preparations for a major invasion. The Angolan Government further says that it may have to call for a meeting of the UN Security Council if South Africa continues its act of aggression.

SOUTH AFRICA

MALAN INVITES ANGOLA TO SIGN NONAGGRESSION PACT

LD251924 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 25 Jun 81

[Text] The South African defense minister, General Malan, has invited Angola to conclude a nonaggression pact with South Africa to enable the two countries to live in peace. Opening a new ammunition depot for the defense force (?De Aar) in the Cape Province, the general noted that the South African prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, had already extended a similar invitation to South Africa's neighboring states.

General Malan said the latest American initiative to find a solution to the South-West Africa question had started a new anti-South African propaganda campaign, and it was alleged that the United States was now supporting South Africa. He wanted to point out, however, that South Africa had already taken strong action against terrorism before there had been any talk of an American election or a change of government in Angola.

General Malan also refuted SWAPO claims of successes in the South-West African bush war, saying the organization's leader, Sam Nujoma, had been unable to fulfill his undertaking towards his sponsors and now grabbed at straws to pacify them.

WINDHOEK MINISTERS' COUNCIL POWERS DISCUSSED

LD292228 Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] Negotiations are under way with the South African Government to extend the executive powers of the Ministers' Council of South-West Africa-Namibia. This has been announced in Windhoek by the administrator general of the territory, Mr Danie Hough. He said it was hoped that finality would be reached before September when the National Assembly reconvened. Mr Hough was responding at a news conference to the latest political debate in South-West Africa-Namibia triggered by demands in the National Assembly last week that the powers of the administrator general be transferred forthwith to the Ministers' Council and the Assembly.

ZAMBIA

TIMES EDITORIAL VIEWS U.S. POLICY ON SOUTH AFRICA

CA271648 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0525 GMT 27 Jun 81

[Report on TIMES OF ZAMBIA editorial]

[Excerpts] Warning war drums are being beaten by frontline states. They are becoming louder and [words indistinct] by the day and they are also (?pointing accusing fingers) at apartheid South Africa. Angola says South Africa has massed 95,000 troops on the border, ready to invade Angola. Mozambique says she is on the brink of war with South Africa. Zambia says she is aware that forces of destabilization are very active in the frontline states. Only this week Zambia expelled two American diplomats for inimical activities.

The focal point is, of course, Namibia, which is in fact coming to the boil. Rightly or wrongly the frontliners feel strongly that the lack of a clear-cut American policy of southern Africa, Namibia in particular, has strengthened apartheid South Africa. They have particularly been called by President Reagan's initial, now infamous, remarks on South Africa when he said that America could not abandon South Africa because she was her wartime ally and a source of strategic minerals. So far there has not been any public denial, clarification or amplification of that statement, so it has been taken to be true and hence South Africa has the audacity to destabilize this region.

Free Africa feels that by keeping quiet so far President Reagan has unwittingly fanned the flames of that destabilization. It (?behooves) him to act fast to restrain South Africa and ensure that Namibia is free soon. The expulsion of two American diplomats from Lusaka should give him the (?chance) once and for all to do the right thing for this region. He should not behave like the [word indistinct] (?giant), nor should he be like a wounded buffalo and retaliate in any kind against Zambia.

Indeed, it would be a great tragedy if President Reagan reacted to the issue in the context of East-West rivalry. Americans and indeed other Western powers should not take the expulsion of the American diplomats to mean that eastern influence has scored a major victory in Zambia. Nor should her action be seen as an attempt to divert world attention from her own internal turmoil by blaming everything on the American scapegoat, the CIA. Zambia is a nonaligned sovereign nation. She does not pander to the whims of East-West rivalry but to the dictates of her own people. She condemns and praises as she sees fit. Zambia's action should be seen in its proper context, for activities inimical to the state, concludes today's TIMES editorial.

BRIEFS

NEW ZIMBABWE MINISTER--The new minister of roads and road traffic, posts and telecommunications, Comrade [Dan] Ngwenya, has been sworn in at State House by the president, Comrade Banana. He succeeds Comrade Silundika, who died in April this year. [Excerpt] [Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 25 Jun 81 CA]